

Algeria	6.00	Iran	115.00	Costa Rica	6.00
Angola	2.00	Ireland	1.00	Cuba	1.00
Argentina	0.75	Italy	1.00	Czechoslovakia	6.00
Australia	20.00	Japan	1.00	Denmark	1.00
Austria	2.00	Kenya	1.00	Egypt	1.00
Belgium	2.00	Laos	1.00	France	1.00
Bolivia	2.00	Lebanon	1.00	Germany	1.00
Brazil	2.00	Lithuania	1.00	Ghana	1.00
Bulgaria	2.00	Madagascar	1.00	Greece	1.00
Cameroon	2.00	Malawi	1.00	Honduras	1.00
Canada	2.00	Malaysia	1.00	Hungary	1.00
Cape Verde	2.00	Mali	1.00	Iceland	1.00
Ceylon	2.00	Mexico	1.00	India	1.00
Chad	2.00	Morocco	1.00	Indonesia	1.00
Columbia	2.00	Nicaragua	1.00	Israel	1.00
Comoros	2.00	Norway	1.00	Italy	1.00
Congo	2.00	Peru	1.00	Japan	1.00
Cote d'Ivoire	2.00	Poland	1.00	Korea	1.00
Cuba	1.00	Portugal	1.00	Latvia	1.00
Czechoslovakia	6.00	Romania	1.00	Lithuania	1.00
Denmark	1.00	Russia	1.00	Malta	1.00
Egypt	1.00	Saudi Arabia	1.00	Moldova	1.00
France	1.00	Senegal	1.00	Montenegro	1.00
Germany	1.00	Sierra Leone	1.00	Nepal	1.00
Ghana	1.00	Singapore	1.00	Netherlands	1.00
Greece	1.00	Slovakia	1.00	Norway	1.00
Honduras	1.00	Slovenia	1.00	Poland	1.00
Hungary	1.00	Sri Lanka	1.00	Portugal	1.00
Iceland	1.00	Taiwan	1.00	Romania	1.00
India	1.00	Tanzania	1.00	Russia	1.00
Indonesia	1.00	Togo	1.00	Saudi Arabia	1.00
Israel	1.00	Tunisia	1.00	Senegal	1.00
Italy	1.00	Turkey	1.00	Sierra Leone	1.00
Japan	1.00	Uganda	1.00	Singapore	1.00
Korea	1.00	Ukraine	1.00	Slovakia	1.00
Latvia	1.00	United States	1.00	Slovenia	1.00
Lithuania	1.00	Yugoslavia	1.00	Sri Lanka	1.00
Malta	1.00			Taiwan	1.00
Moldova	1.00			Tanzania	1.00
Montenegro	1.00			Togo	1.00
Nepal	1.00			Tunisia	1.00
Netherlands	1.00			Turkey	1.00
Norway	1.00			Uganda	1.00
Poland	1.00			Ukraine	1.00
Portugal	1.00			United States	1.00
Romania	1.00			Yugoslavia	1.00
Russia	1.00				
Saudi Arabia	1.00				
Senegal	1.00				
Sierra Leone	1.00				
Singapore	1.00				
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Turkey	1.00				
Uganda	1.00				
Ukraine	1.00				
United States	1.00				
Yugoslavia	1.00				

Chun Resigns as Party Leader; Shake-Up of Top Posts Expected

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

SEOUL — President Chun Doo Hwan resigned Friday as president of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, saying that he should remain above party politics in the period before a new presidential election.

The move was another concession to the opposition, which had demanded that Mr. Chun leave the party post. But it fell far short of the additional concession that he appoint a caretaker cabinet drawn from all sectors of society to guarantee the government's neutrality in the election.

Mr. Chun agreed 10 days ago to permit direct presidential elections to choose his successor, but he is widely unpopular and his good faith seems to be broadly doubted.

Several hundred thousand people rallied against the government on Thursday, in perhaps the largest demonstration in South Korea's history, and the announcement Friday may have been partly intended as another sign of the president's sincerity.

"This is a crucial time to prepare for the first peaceful transfer of power in the 40-year political history of the republic," Mr. Chun said in announcing his resignation from the party post. He noted that it was the first time a South Korean president had given up a top party position before leaving office.

The move also strengthens the hand of Roh Tae Woo, the chairman of the ruling party and its candidate to succeed Mr. Chun when his term expires in February. Until recently, Mr. Roh had been mostly in Mr. Chun's shadow, and he may develop more of his own persona as sole head of the party.

Some opposition leaders, such as Kim Dae Jung, urge the creation of a caretaker cabinet because of the potential for manipulation of the

campaign and the polls by the government, which is closely associated with the ruling party.

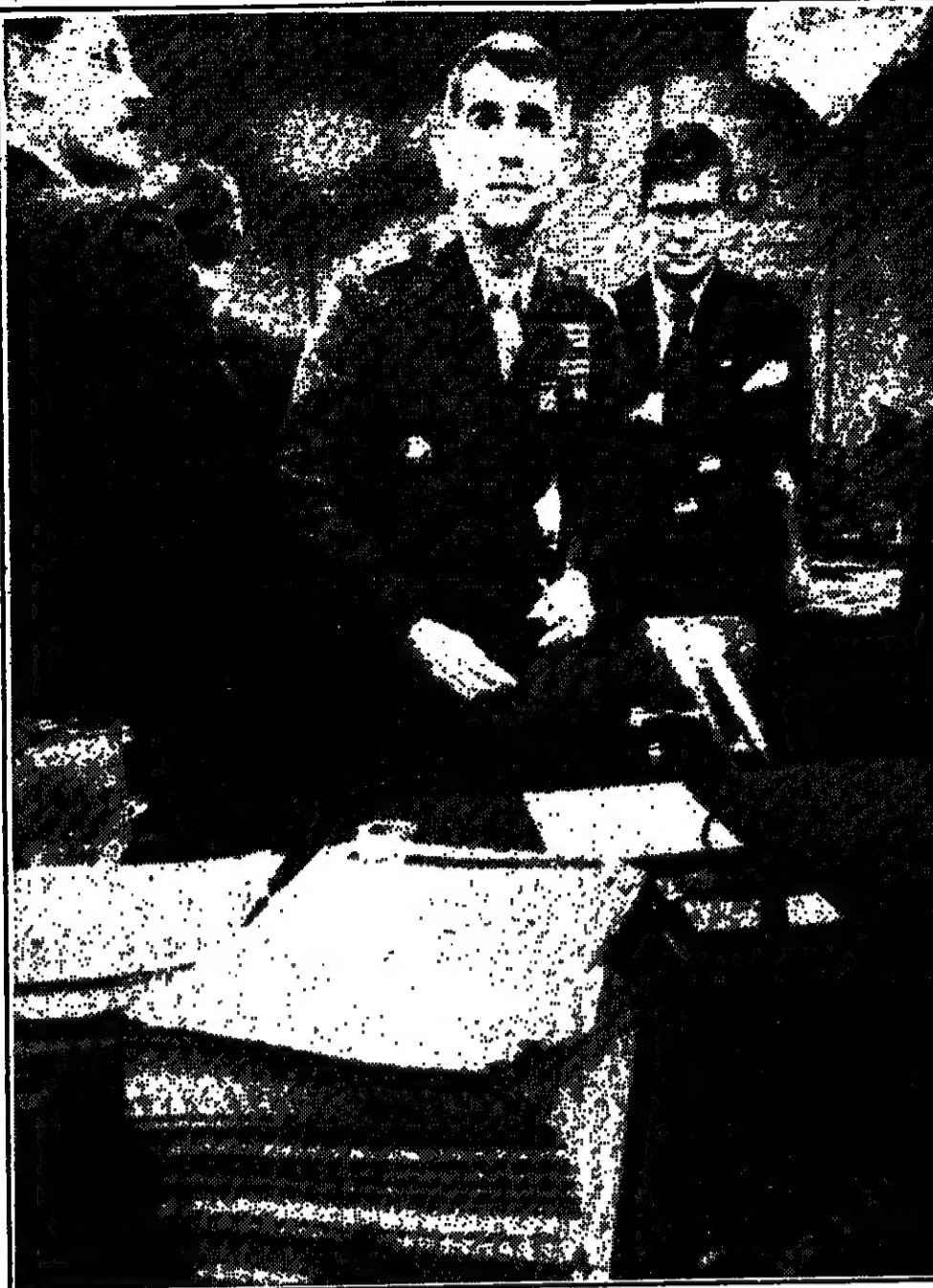
■ **Party Changes Expected**

Officials of the ruling party said Friday that sweeping changes in the party's leadership are expected next week following Mr. Chun's departure. Reuters reported from Seoul.

A shake-up of the Democratic Justice Party would prepare the party for the presidential election, the officials said.

Mr. Roh, a military academy classmate and close friend of Mr. Chun, is almost certain to become the party's new president. He is likely to play a major role in brushing up the party's image before it begins talks with the opposition on a new constitution, party officials said.

The main opposition party, the Reunification Democratic Party, welcomed Mr. Chun's resignation.



Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North on Friday with stacks of telegrams from supporters.

Casey Envisaged Secret Spy Unit With Iran Profit, North Testifies

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North testified Friday that William J. Casey envisioned using profits from the covert sale of arms to Iran to set up an intelligence agency outside the government that would work secretly for U.S. foreign policy goals.

"The director was interested in going to an off-the-shelf, self-sustaining entity that could perform functions for the United States," the colonel said.

He said he saw nothing illegal or unconstitutional about the plan by Mr. Casey, the head of the Central Intelligence Agency, who died of cancer in May.

However, in his fourth day of testimony before the joint congressional Iran-contra committee, Colonel North denied that using the fund meant "a CIA outside of the CIA" was being created, as a committee lawyer suggested.

Senator William S. Cohen, Republican of Maine, a member of the panel, said the testimony about the fund was "perhaps one of the most serious revelations" of the hearings because it showed a plan to circumvent Congress for secret operations.

The Senate committee chairman, Daniel K. Inouye, Democrat of Hawaii, said the plan was "the creation and maintenance of a secret government within our government."

Colonel North said that once, by using the funds, he was able to

obtain a ship overnight after Mr. Casey had said, "We can't find one anywhere else: Get a ship."

After that success, he testified, he received a note from Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter, then the national security adviser, objecting that Colonel North's operational role was becoming too public. The colonel said the admiral ordered him not to talk to anyone else, including Mr. Casey, about it.

At one point, Colonel North said, Admiral Poindexter said to him about the diversion of Iranian arms sales profits to the contra rebels, "This had better never come out."

"I took steps to ensure that it didn't and they failed," Colonel North said.

Senator David L. Boren, Demo-

A versatile star is providing exciting theater. Page 5.

crat of Oklahoma, said he was deeply concerned about the plan. He called Colonel North's statement "very shocking."

"We really would have a complete loss of constitutional government in this country if you could sell taxpayers' property" to "set up a fund that the president and Congress would have no control over," Mr. Boren said.

Colonel North also testified that the Iran operation was, from the outset, an attempt to buy freedom for Americans held hostage by pro-Iranian extremists in Lebanon.

Colonel North also told the televised congressional hearings on the Iran-contra affair that he acted on the plans to swap arms for hostages with the backing of Mr. Casey.

He said he sensed only "muted" opposition from Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger.

Colonel North said in his fourth day of testimony that President Ronald Reagan had made it clear that he wanted the hostages home as soon as possible.

"By the time I became operationally engaged in late November," the colonel said, referring to November 1985, "the proposition was put forward" as "a straight arms-for-hostages transaction."

Only later, Colonel North said, did he broaden his efforts to include improving strategic relations with Iran.

When the arms sales became public last autumn, Mr. Reagan strongly denied that he had been trading weapons for hostages. After several months, however, he said the scheme had deteriorated into an arms-for-hostages swap.

Colonel North said that, while he had heard rumors that Mr. Shultz and Mr. Weinberger objected to the arms-for-hostages swap, "I did not hear then the stringent objections that have now been indicated."

He said he was never present at any meetings where Mr. Shultz or Mr. Weinberger objected to the plan.

Mr. Casey, he said, "was always a supporter," particularly because the CIA's Beirut station chief, William Buckley, was one of the hostages.

Mr. Buckley was tortured and died in captivity in 1985.

"I would simply observe that, like some of my other activities, the opposition that I heard was far

See STAR, Page 5

See INQUIRY, Page 5

Panama Sends In Army To Break Up a Protest

Readers

PANAMA CITY — Troops used shotguns and tear gas Friday to break up demonstrations by thousands of Panamanians who defied a ban on public protests to demand the removal of the country's military leader, General Manuel Antonio Noriega.

As tear-gas grenades exploded in the capital's main thoroughfare, troops fired shotguns over the heads of protesters to try to disperse them from moving toward the city's banking and commercial center.

Witnesses said shooting broke out as the demonstrators, most of them from the middle class, headed toward a church that was to serve as the protest site.

The opposition had said the protest would be the "biggest yet" against General Noriega, who is chief of the military and police and de facto ruler of Panama.

President Eric Arturo Delvalle had emphasized on Thursday night that the government banned protests earlier in the week. He ordered banks, schools and government offices closed, saying there was a danger of violence and anarchy.

Tens of thousands defied the ban earlier in the week, but security forces made no move then to halt those protests.

The unrest has hurt Panama's image as a peaceful haven for international banking. Page 7.

General Noriega's supporters accused the United States of intervention, a charge that usually angers Panamanians, many of whom resent that the United States controlled the Panama Canal for 70 years.

This time, however, the view heard consistently from Panamanians in the capital is that the crisis is a power struggle between General Noriega and his local opponents, with Washington playing a secondary role.

On Tuesday night, Mr. Delvalle abruptly canceled an anti-U.S. demonstration by pro-government forces scheduled for Thursday.

The U.S. Senate resolution, which mirrored opposition demands, at first harmed General

See PANAMA, Page 3

All the Star-Makers Agree: Ollie's Got It

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — After four days of testimony at the Iran-contra congressional hearings, Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North appears poised on the brink of celebrity status.

This is the process by which a flash of fame reaches critical mass and is converted into books, movies, money and the other basic elements of mass consumption.

"My heart is pounding," a casting director, Jane Feinberg, said Thursday in Hollywood. She has been getting up at 6 each morning to watch Colonel North.

"I gotta tell you," she said, "I'm opposed to his politics, but I respect this man so much. I wept, I

cried, when he told that story about his wife—you know, 'She's probably hearing this for the first time. Oh! This man got to me!'"

She is not alone. Judging from the reactions of several publishers, agents and television types who say they have been riveted by Colonel North's performance, he will soon be receiving endorsements.

"There's almost no price that he couldn't exact," said a New York literary agent, Esther Newberg.

"We've always had a great deal of interest," said Michael Korda, head of Simon & Schuster, "and we have a great deal more now."

"Random House has made it clear to anybody who'd listen that we'd be very interested in talking

about Oliver North's book," said Peter Ornos, associate publisher. "There is something about him that is just very compelling. A book by North has the potential to be remarkable."

"The best actor I've seen on television," said Barbara Brogliatti, vice president of corporate communications for Lorimar Telepictures.

"I think he could be a motion picture star," said Ms. Feinberg's partner, Mike Fenton, who dreams of casting the colonel as an American war correspondent in "Bengal Lancers," to be filmed soon.

"I have not met Ollie North personally," Mr. Fenton said, "but I think in his persona there is something that can be magic."

"He is arresting. He is charming. Those moments when he talks to his counsel and puts his hand over the mike, with that cute little smile. When he makes his asides, drops his little bon mots."

For the dreamed-of North memoirs, Mr. Korda would look for a "good collaborating writer" who could be tempted to share a probable advance of at least a million dollars.

"No price is crazy if you can earn it back with a best seller," Mr. Korda said, contrasting Colonel North with the former White House budget director, David A. Stockman, who received more than

Kiosk

Iran Searches 13 Ships in Gulf

NICOSIA (AP) — Iran said Friday that its gunboats and marines intercepted and searched 13 commercial ships in the Strait of Hormuz but released them after no Iraq-bound cargo was found.

The official Islamic Republic News Agency, monitored in Cyprus, did not give the names or nationalities of the vessels, which were intercepted Thursday. Iran has made a practice of intercepting commercial vessels sailing through the Gulf's only outlet in search of goods destined for Iraq.



Richard Hirschfeld, who turned in Ferdinand Marcos, said he had a business deal with Manila. Page 3.

GENERAL NEWS

■ Sikh gunmen killed a former Punjab minister and his family in northern India. Page 2.

■ The West offered to hold dual sets of negotiations on security in Europe. Page 3.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ United Airlines and three European carriers plan a joint reservation system. Page 7.

MONDAY

Private banking, once practiced mainly by a few European partnerships, has expanded into almost every major financial center. Personal Investing.

Dow close: UP 4.78
The dollar in New York:
DM £ Yen FF
1.8465 1.613 150.80 6.1525

Confessional Politics: All the Rage for '88

By E.J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — It was not surprising that Kitty Dukakis, the wife of Michael S. Dukakis, the governor of Massachusetts and a Democratic presidential contender, decided to discuss her former addiction to diet pills in public. And that, according to politicians, political consultants and academicians, may be the most remarkable fact about the way the 1988 presidential campaign is developing.

Ever since Gary Hart's withdrawal from the contest in May because of publicity over his relationship with a 29-year-old model, what might be called confessional politics — the need for public figures to disclose, voluntarily, before the press does, facts that might be even remotely embarrassing — has become the order of the day.

Because there is now less certainty than ever about what the press will choose to write about, candidates and their spouses are being pushed, by their advisers or their own apprehensions, to disclose aspects of their lives that in another era would have remained private.

"The press has collectively made a decision that when any information is presented to them and documented, they will publish it," Eddie

Mahe, a Republican consultant, said Thursday. "So the new rule on these things is: You'd better talk about it, and you'd better talk about it first."

David Garth, a New York political consultant, expressed misgivings that the trend would trivialize political debate.

"The next thing you know, they're going to confess to an obsession for chocolate," he said.

Mrs. Dukakis was widely

identified, said Mrs. Dukakis also had made her spouse, who has a reputation for coolness, "look like a warm, caring, loving and compassionate husband."

In its current mood, some politicians said, the nation may reward candidates who appear a bit vulnerable: confessional politics may also be smart politics.

"Everyone in their own lives has made enough mistakes," said Representative Newt Gingrich, Republican of Georgia, "that they feel reassured when they see someone else who made a mistake and learned something."

Mrs. Dukakis said in an interview on Wednesday that her efforts to keep her treatment for the addiction secret had produced potential, even more damaging rumors, that she had once separated from her husband.

When she went for treatment in 1982, in the midst of her husband's gubernatorial campaign, Mrs. Du-

kakis said that she had invented a cover story that she had hepatitis and was going to recuperate with a former roommate in Michigan.

But her month at a drug treatment center in Minnesota started a spate of rumors about the state of her marriage. Newspapers in Boston speculated about whether the couple had been separated and whether a divorce was planned after the inauguration. The rumors were revived this year shortly after Mr. Dukakis announced his candidacy for president.

"The rumors of a separation stemmed from that," she said. "But I couldn't do anything about stopping them."

Ultimately, the only way to kill the rumors about a separation was to make her treatment public.

For some in politics, the new tendency to expose personal weakness is an extension of an older approach to the marketing of human frailty, which Christopher J. Matthews, president of the Government Research Corp. in Washington, calls, "Hang a lantern on your problem."

"The first step is, admit you have a problem; that gives you credibility," said Mr. Matthews, who was a

See CONFESS, Page 5



FLASH TO THE FORE — The gaudily helmeted Charly Motter of France pedaled to a second-place finish Friday in a 54-mile time trial, the Tour de France's first major test, and took the race's overall lead. Stephen Roche of Ireland won the time trial. Page 13.

L.A. Slumlord Sentenced to Live Like His Tenants

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — A Beverly Hills neurosurgeon has been sentenced to wear an electronic device to make sure he obeys his court-ordered, 30-day confinement in a vermin-infested apartment that he failed to repair.

Dr. Milton Avol will have to wear a so-called electronic leash on his ankle so authorities will know if he leaves his building, which he rents to low-income tenants.

"I will only permit you to go outside the building so you can assist in repairs to the building," Judge Veronica Simmons-McBeth of the Municipal Court said this past week as she ordered the confinement to start Monday.

She imposed the sentence, the first of its kind in Los Angeles, two years ago, after Dr. Avol repeatedly failed to improve conditions at four buildings he owned. It had been suspended during appeals.

"I'm glad he's finally serving his time in this building," said Deputy City Attorney Stephanie Sauter. "It's still a slum building. It's infested with vermin and cockroaches, electrical problems, mildewed walls, faulty wiring."

Western Australia's Rural Voters Strain for a Voice

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

KALGOORLIE, Western Australia — On a rare visit to his hometown during the campaign for Australia's national elections, Graeme Campbell sat in his office on the main street here and gazed at a map of Western Australia that covered most of one wall.

"It's a pretty big electorate," he said wryly, referring to the voting district.

"It includes 92 percent of Western Australia, virtually the whole state except for Perth and a bit of wasteland around it."

Perth is the state capital, and most of the population of Western Australia is clustered there and in surrounding districts. And so Mr. Campbell, a man of the outback, was cracking a joke at the expense of city dwellers.

He is a member of Australia's ruling Labor Party and represents the seat of Kalgoorlie in the House of Representatives, the lower chamber of Australia's Federal Parliament in Canberra.

The electorate takes its name from Kalgoorlie, a gold-mining center 310 miles (500 kilometers) east of Perth. It covers about a million square miles (2.5 million square kilometers), roughly the size of the European Community.

According to federal election authorities in Canberra, Kalgoorlie is geographically the largest voting division in the Western democratic world.

Its 70,000 registered voters range from fruit, sugar cane and cattle farmers in the semiarid north to tuna fishermen operating out of the southern port of Esperance, more than 1,200 miles away.

In between are some of Australia's richest gold, iron ore, nickel and diamond mines; oil and natural gas fields; huge sheep stations, and remote aboriginal communities.

But mostly there are no people, just endless expanses of semiarid land spotted with gum trees and spinifex, a sharp grass. Temperatures rise to more than 40 degrees centigrade (104 degrees Fahrenheit) for much of the year.

A lot of political campaigning has to be done in light aircraft and four-wheel-drive vehicles.

Mr. Campbell, 48, is well qualified to represent the electorate of Kalgoorlie. He has worked as a contract fencer, a driller, a blaster, an animal catcher, a wholesale distributor of soft drinks, a union official and a tender of livestock.

His constituents, by and large an irreverent bunch, sometimes call him "Fuzz" or "Old Gummy" because he blew out his top teeth and fractured his jaw after laying a faulty dynamite charge.

Mr. Campbell has been the Labor minister of Parliament for Kalgoorlie since 1980. His winning margin in the last election, in 1984, was more than 6 percent.

He expects he will win again on Saturday, in part because the two main opposition parties, the Liberals and the Nationals, are running rival candidates, mirroring a fight that earlier this year broke up a longstanding federal opposition coalition.

This electorate is unlikely to play a pivotal role in the national elections. But it brings into sharp focus the differences between rural and urban Australia — and their relative political importance in the eyes of those who jostle for control of the federal government.

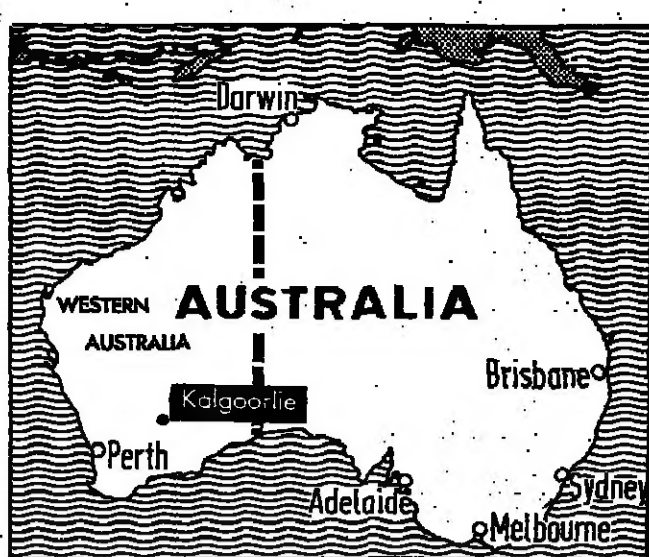
Bob Hawke, Australia's prime minister and the leader of the Labor Party, stopped over in Kalgoorlie for a few hours a couple of weeks ago while on a flying campaign tour of Western Australia.

But he and John Howard, the leader of the Liberal Party, have spent most of their time where the bulk of the votes are: in and around the state capitals and the major provincial cities, particularly in New South Wales and in Victoria on Australia's east coast.

High interest rates and levels of personal income tax are major campaign issues in Kalgoorlie as they are in other parts of Australia. The opposition has promised to cut taxes by reducing government spending.

"A lot of the people working in this electorate are high-wage earners living in high-cost areas," Mr. Campbell said.

Other national issues such as unemployment, union strength, inflation and rising foreign debt, as well as the credibility of the main political parties, do not make much of an impression in this region.



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Instead, people complain about the high cost of gasoline, housing, essential supplies and drinking water that have to be brought in over long distances.

They also complain that government welfare programs have encouraged laziness and alcoholism among aborigines in the area.

Aborigines, the original inhabitants of Australia before European settlement began 199 years ago, form little more than 1 percent of the total population. But in the Kalgoorlie electorate, they make up more than 10 percent of the voters.

Mr. Campbell has asserted that programs for aborigines need to put more emphasis on improving

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Sikh Rebels Kill Punjab Politician And Family

NEW DELHI — Sikh gunmen killed a former Punjab cabinet minister, himself a Sikh, and his family on Friday.

The deaths brought the toll in separatist violence in northern India this month to at least 119, according to unofficial figures, and followed the slaying Monday and Tuesday of 72 Hindu bus passengers by Sikh separatists in Punjab and Haryana states.

Troops have been deployed across northern India to prevent further violence.

The police lifted a curfew in a New Delhi district where Hindu crowds stoned and tried to burn Sikh homes and temples on Thursday during a protest strike that paralyzed the capital.

The police said tension had eased in New Delhi but troops planned to march in full battle dress through towns in neighboring Haryana state for the third consecutive day.

At least 11 persons, mainly Sikhs, have been killed in northern India this past week in reprisal for the bus killings.

On Friday, gunmen shot and killed Satnam Singh Bagar, a member of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's Congress (I) Party and a former minister in the Punjab government.

They attacked his farm near Amritsar, killing him, three members of his family and two bodyguards, the police in Chandigarh.

More than 500 have died since the start of the year.

Strike Paralyzes Bombay
A general strike to protest the killing of Hindus by Sikhs virtually paralyzed Bombay on Friday, Agency France-Press reported.

Scattered violence broke out during the one-day strike when opposition party activists stoned law enforcement officers and looted shops, the Press Trust of India reported.

But most taxis and scooter taxis did not operate in Bombay, a city of 8.2 million, forcing people traveling by suburban trains to walk long distances. Only limited bus service was available.

Pretoria Offers Consultative Role To Urban Blacks
The Associated Press.

JOHANNESBURG — The government on Friday offered to let urban blacks elect representatives to negotiate with white officials for a new constitution.

Chris Heunis, minister of constitutional affairs, said a draft bill would create a national council of whites and blacks to advise the state on the new constitution.

President Pieter W. Botha first proposed such a council in January 1985, but black leaders objected to his insistence on appointing black representatives. Mr. Botha reintroduced the idea when he opened the latest session of Parliament on May 19.

In a telephone interview, Mr. Heunis said that if Parliament passes the bill, it still would be up to Mr. Botha to decide to set up the council and proclaim elections.

Black groups did not immediately comment on the new proposal. Under apartheid, South Africa's 25.6 million blacks have no vote in national affairs and are confined from Parliament, which has separate chambers for whites, people of Asian descent and those of mixed race. The five million whites dominate the government and economy and maintain separate residential districts, health facilities and schools.

Police also arrested 438 striking black bus drivers and reported one man killed and four wounded in scattered violence.

WORLD BRIEFS

Belgium Passes New Immigration Law

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — A draft law to stem a flood of asylum-seekers entering Belgium has cleared its final hurdle and should be in force by the end of the year, Justice Ministry sources said Friday.

The law, passed Thursday by the legislature's upper house, vastly increases government power to prevent asylum-seekers from entering the country.

Under the new law, asylum-seekers will be turned back at the border if their identification or travel documents are not in order. Airlines also bring in would-be refugees whose documents are not in order will be subject to a fine of about \$1,000.

8,000 Join Protest in Haitian Capital

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (Reuters) — About 8,000 demonstrators marched Friday, singing anti-government songs and carrying posters attacking the Communist Party and other opposition groups.

Marchers also carried small, black coffin-shaped boxes and wreaths commemorating the 22 persons killed during a general strike last week. Opposition groups have called for an indefinite general strike beginning Saturday in an effort to force the resignation of the ruling Duvalier family, led by President General Herve Napoleon.

Demonstrators said the general strike was largely because of U.S. support. Richard Horvitz, a U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state, said Thursday that demands for General Namphy's resignation were "fairy tale" wish for a "utopian solution."

U.S. Knew of Moscow Embassy Tunnel

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States has known about a tunnel system under the new U.S. Embassy in Moscow for years and has "regularly monitored and inspected" it, according to the State Department.

Charles E. Redman, the department spokesman, said Thursday that the tunnels were "not a new discovery by any means." He said that they had been found and "monitored" by U.S. personnel before 1979 when construction of the eight-building complex began. Their existence was reported by The Washington Times.

The tunnels contain water, electrical and sewage pipes and are common to all buildings in the complex, he said. The United States said, however, that the tunnels were a "potential security threat," but said they were not a concern to the embassy complex.

Soviet Role in Mideast Talks Urged

GENEVA (Reuters) — President Francois Mitterrand of France said Friday that the Soviet Union should be part of a projected peace conference on the Middle East. Mr. Mitterrand spoke at the 76th UN Conference on Trade and Development, the UN's principal forum for north-south discussions.

He said after meeting with President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt that such a problem, which has no real ramifications, must be solved by those who have the most influence in the area, Mr. Mubarak said. "The Soviet Union must be part of an international conference because it is the second world power and could be a good guarantor."

Mr. Mubarak met with Israel's foreign minister, Shimon Peres, on Thursday to discuss proposals for a conference, and Mr. Peres said while leaving for home Friday that he was encouraged by the talks. Mr. Peres said the main obstacle was "the Russian position vis-a-vis the nature of a conference and vis-a-vis the relationship with Israel."

Senate Backs Trade Retaliation Bill

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate called Friday for increased pressure against Japanese trade barriers and overwhelmingly approved retaliation against countries with "a consistent pattern" of unfair trade practices.

The provision was approved 87-7 in a tentative vote and then by voice vote. Under the new provisions, the U.S. trade representative would compile a list of countries with "consistent pattern of trade barriers and market-distorting practices." He would pinpoint the major barriers and total the cost to American exporters for each.

If the countries did not remove the barriers, they would face U.S. retaliation, which usually means tariffs or quotas on a country's products within 19 months. If the barriers were dropped, however, complete retaliation would be measured by increased U.S. exports over three years.

TRAVEL UPDATE

U.S. to Charge French \$16 for Visa

PARIS (UPI) — Starting Aug. 1, French citizens seeking a visa to enter the United States on vacation or business will be charged a fee of \$16, the State Department said Friday.

The fee is far below the \$15 that France charges American visitors for the visa, which is being issued in September as part of an anti-terrorism measure. The French visa also has a three-year duration.

Thomas Carver, head of the visa section at the U.S. Embassy in Paris, said the fee was being imposed not as retaliation but because of a 1983 requirement for reciprocity. He said the section, which has a personnel staff of 18, last month issued a record 43,000 nonimmigrant visas. Had the visa requirement been in place, that would have earned the U.S. government — not the embassy — \$700,000.

SAS Seeks U.S. Entry Control in Oslo

OSLO (Reuters) — Scandinavian Airlines System said Friday it wanted to reduce the time it takes to enter the United States through John F. Kennedy airport by having U.S. officials check passports in Oslo.

But U.S. officials warned that time-consuming customs clearance, including baggage checks and declaration of taxable items, must also be carried out in Norway if the expedited entry was to work.

SAS said that if the plan succeeded, a similar system might be set up from Copenhagen and Stockholm airports. U.S. officials said the system of checking passports of passengers bound for the United States operates in the Bahamas, Ireland and Canada.

Airlines in Britain have been ordered by the Civil Aviation Authority to modify the engine switches in the cockpits of Boeing 737 and 767 aircraft following a near disaster in the United States last week. A 767 was accidentally switched off both engines and plunged within 600 feet (183 meters) of the Pacific before they could be restarted.

In Kenya, a Simple Hand Pump Means Safe Water

By Sheila Rule
New York Times Service

KWALE, Kenya — At daylight's first blush, the women of this tropical district for generations have begun the long walk to faraway rivers and streams to collect water for their families.

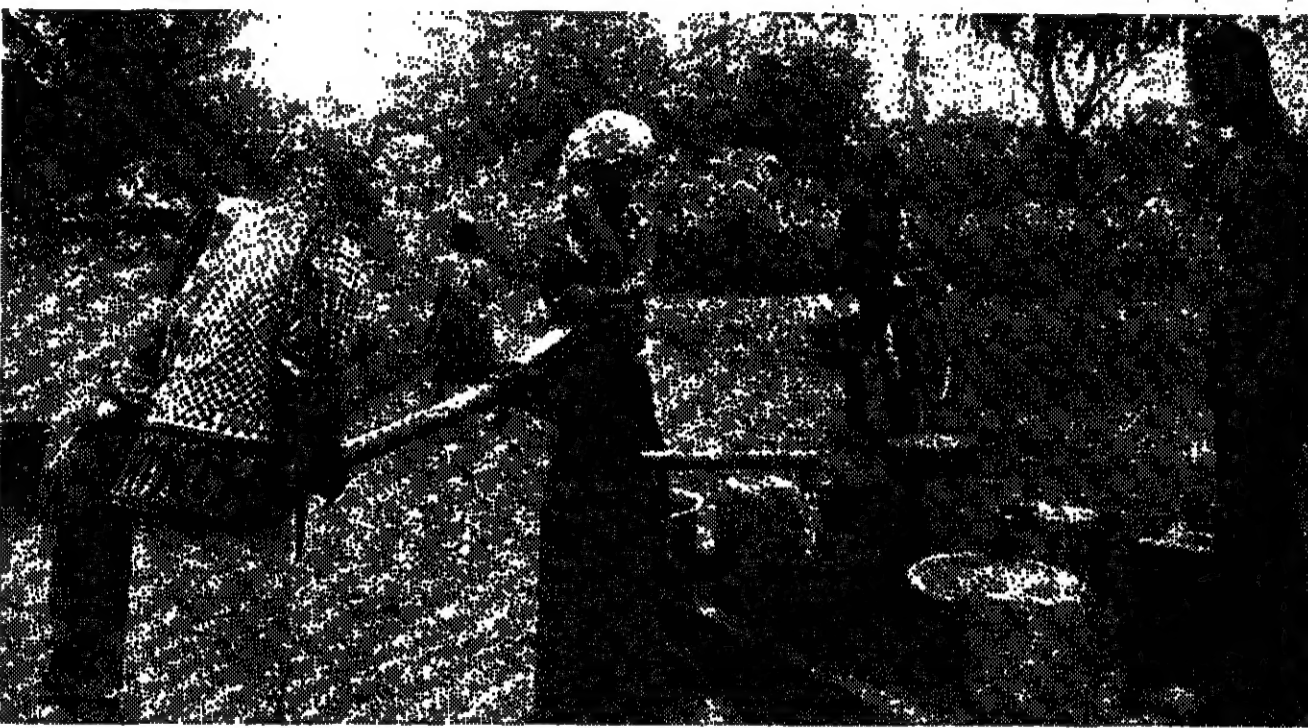
They have returned home hours later with water, clean and unsafe, that has been largely responsible for the district's having one of the highest death rates among children in Kenya. Their plight has been similar to those of nearly two billion people in developing countries who, the United Nations says, still haul water from distant and contaminated sources, a practice resulting in millions of deaths a year.

But the situation in Kwale began to improve a few years ago with the aid of a global program promoting the use of a device dating to ancient Rome — the hand pump. Experts on the subject say that the pump provides one of the simplest and least expensive means of supplying safe water to populations in rural communities and those on the fringes of urban areas in the developing world.

"There was so much diarrhea, bilharzia and cholera," said a woman, sitting under the umbrella of a towering tree. "Many people were dying. People didn't have time to do any other work because they were always looking for doctors to treat them. Things are better now."

Thousands of people involved in the program in Kwale now walk for fresh water only as far as their village hand pump, installed in wells placed where ground water of good quality is available. Kenyan hospital officials say that, although the prevalence of some water-related diseases remains high, the new system has contributed to a dramatic decrease in reported cases of diarrheal diseases and the virtual eradication of cholera.

The hand-pump project, sponsored by the World Bank and the UN Development Program, tested 70 different types of the machine in 20 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America to find the most appropriate designs. The program is part of a worldwide campaign by



Residents of Kwale, in southeastern Kenya, fetch clean water at the village hand pump, installed through a UN program.

the United Nations, through its International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, to provide reasonable access to safe drinking water and sanitation to the underdeveloped world by 1990, after a 10-year drive.

The decade began in a landscape strewn with failed water projects that used inappropriate technology and lacked community participation. Even now, some water experts say, at least 40 percent of such facilities are not working at any one time.

The current program, which receives financial support from several donor nations, has sought to resolve these and other problems. It has recommended most highly pump designs such as the Afridev in Kenya and the Tara in Bangladesh, which use parts made of polyvinyl chloride, an affordable and durable plastic. The devices are designed to be produced by local manufacturers in poor countries and easily installed and repaired by ordinary villagers.

A new report on hand pumps by the project's sponsors suggests the magnitude of the task of providing safe water. While the campaign has produced improvements in rural water supplies in all of the world's regions, the five-year study showed, it faces severe financial and technical constraints, high population growth rates and other problems.

The report provided these and other findings on the first three years of the decade:

• Asia had the greatest success in building rural water systems, with about 70 million rural people annually obtaining improved water. At the same time, the rural population grew by 15 million a year. If the trend continued and the commitment to construct and maintain water systems remained strong, the region would reach virtually full coverage by the year 2000.

• Rural water services in Latin America and the Caribbean were provided at a rate of three million people a year, twice the population

growth rate. If the same pace was maintained, all needs would not be met until well into the next century.

• In Africa, the provision of improved rural water for 10 million people each year has just kept pace with the galloping population growth rate of about 3 percent a year and, if this continues, no more than half of the rural population will have access to an adequate supply of clean water by the end of the century.

Despite the less-than-favorable outlook for their continent, the people of Kwale, this district in the fertile southeastern corner of Kenya, wedged between the coastal city of Mombasa and the Tanzanian border, speak proudly of their progress.

Like participants in the hand-pump program in other parts of the globe, people here have used the project as a springboard to community development and the involvement of women in ways that go beyond their traditional roles. With support from the Swedish Interna-

tional Development Agency, local government officials and the Kenya Water for Health Organization, a nongovernmental group, women have established committees and opened bank accounts in preparation for taking over full responsibility for maintaining, repairing and replacing hand pumps.

The people of Kwale are learning, too, in lessons in sanitation and health education, that the availability of clean water alone is not enough to lessen the rate of illness.

A World Bank report suggests that about 80 percent of the endemic diseases experienced by people in the developing world are associated with not only unsafe water but also inadequate sanitation and poor personal hygiene. Hospital workers say that mounting awareness among villagers has led to an increase in both the use of sanitary pit latrines and efforts by women to insure that the clean water they take from the hand pumps remains clean in their homes.

These operations, he said, include organizing village militias and arming them so that the estimated 1,200 UNITA guerrillas operating in the three provinces will have to mount larger, and more easily traceable, guerrilla patrols as they seek new economic targets to attack.

Most of UNITA's economic targets, officials said, are rural transport systems, power plants, wells, schools and clinics.

UNITA is said to have 28,000 regular

troops and 35,000 guerrillas, most of them in the far southeastern corner of Angola. The government's strategy has been to try to push the rebels into the sparsely populated areas, where they are less of a threat.

Angolan officials and foreign diplomats said the army was unwilling to start a major offensive against Jamba because it knew that to do so would invite major South African retaliation.

Angolan officials and Western relief workers who travel extensively in the war zone said the UNITA guerrillas' primary strategy was to cripple rural transport by planting thousands of road mines, supplied by South Africa, and to raid rural villages in search of food and in an attempt to intimidate residents.

After 12 Years of War, Angola Talks of Phasing Out Cuban Advisers

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

CAHAMA, Angola — Captain Carlos dos Santos, a self-assured young officer who walks with a swagger, had just completed a monologue in which he vowed that troops in his command would drive the South African Army out of Angola whenever it dared enter.

The world would hear the explosion, Captain dos Santos assured his visitors, and the Angolan Army would not need any help from Cubans or Russians.

"Do you see any foreign faces around here?" he asked.

As he stepped outside an officers' mess in Cahama, a bomb-scarred southern Angolan town, a car skidded to a halt in the dust and a Soviet officer, his face red with anger, barked an order to Captain dos Santos to feed his troops.

Then, warily eyeing several American journalists, the Russian roared away with a chastened captain at his side.

The brief episode underscored the sensitive relationship between a struggling army and the estimated 950 Soviet advisers and 37,000 Cuban troops stationed in Angola, whose civil war with U.S.- and South Africa-backed anti-communist rebels has ground on for 12 years.

There are increasing signs that President Jose Eduardo dos Santos may be prepared to negotiate with the United States over a phased withdrawal of Cuban troops in exchange for formal diplomatic recognition from Washington.

The withdrawal of Cuban troops from at least the southern provinces of Angola

is expected to be high on the agenda when leaders of the governing party, the MPLA (for Popular Liberation Movement of Angola), meet later this month in Luanda with Chester A. Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs.

Its economy paralyzed by the debilitating war with Jonas Savimbi's UNITA, or National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, the Angolan government hopes it can persuade Washington to cut off covert aid to the rebels and influence South Africa to cease its constant cross-border incursions.

Senior Angolan political and military leaders repeatedly said in interviews that they realized the guerrilla war could not be won militarily as long as the South African Army was poised just across the border in South-West Africa, or Namibia.

They also said Angola could not go on spending half its budget on the war while its economy is being bled dry by falling oil revenues, food shortages and damage by UNITA to transport and services.

Despite wildly exaggerated claims by the rebels and the MPLA, there has been no major offensive by either side since the winter of 1985.

That was when the Angolan Army attacked Mavinga, the gateway to UNITA's headquarters at Jamba, in southeastern Angola. The troops were repelled at the last moment when South African forces intervened, according to senior Angolan officials and Western diplomats.

President dos Santos said in Luanda last week that he had no imminent plans for an offensive. He said claims by the

rebels that a major Angolan Army push toward Jamba was under way were attempts to get more U.S. aid.

Lieutenant Colonel Luis Falcão, commander of Angolan forces in the southern provinces of Huila, Cuanene and Namibe, said at his headquarters in Lubango that his last big attack against UNITA was in December near Chingongo, where he said 120 rebels were killed.

The last big engagement with South African forces, he said, was on Jan. 26, when an Angolan force of 60 men attack-

ed to prevent UNITA guerrillas from mounting attacks farther north.

These operations, he said, include organizing village militias and arming them so that the estimated 1,200 UNITA guerrillas operating in the three provinces will have to mount larger, and more easily traceable, guerrilla patrols as they seek new economic targets to attack.

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Dr. H. S. Johnson, Min. Tel. (17) 17574.
DALL/SAC/EAC

STOCKHOLM
IMMANUEL CHURCH, Kungälvsg. 8, Birger Jarl, Friendly Christian Fellowship, English 10:00, Swedish & Korean 11:00, Tel. (08) 151225, & 316051.

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HOLLAND
TRINITY BAPTIST S.S. 9:45, Worship 11:00, nursery

West Offers Dual Talks On Security In Europe

VIENNA — Western nations presented the 35-nation European security conference with a proposal on Friday calling for two separate sets of future talks on conventional arms.

One set of talks would involve all 35 members of the Vienna conference, known as the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. A second set of negotiations would take place between the 16-nation North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the 7-nation Warsaw Pact.

The proposal removed a major obstacle to preparation of a final document for the conference, which began here in November and is certain to run beyond the planned finishing date of July 31. The obstacle involved France's desire to ensure that negotiations on conventional arms be held within the 35-nation framework.

The draft proposal includes: An "understanding" by participants that a separate set of negotiations on stabilizing conventional forces would take place between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. An agreement to build on the Stockholm conference, which ended in September, to adopt confidence-building measures "designed to further reduce the risk of military confrontation in Europe."

A Western diplomat said the proposal offered Friday "will bring us to the starting line. Up to now the talks have just been maneuvering around each other."

Warren Zimmerman, who leads the U.S. delegation, emphasized that the proposal was important.

"The United States," he said, "believes it can point the way to a major reduction of the threat posed by conventional arms, a threat which has led twice in this century to wars which have ravaged the continent of Europe and decimated the population of most of the states represented here."

The Vienna conference is a follow-up to the 1975 Helsinki accord on security, economic cooperation and human rights.

France, which belongs to NATO but remains outside its integrated military structure, strongly resists talks limited to the two military alliances.

The proposal Friday stipulated that the participants in talks between NATO and the Warsaw Pact would hold periodic meetings to brief the remaining 12 neutral and nonaligned states belonging to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The compromise between France and NATO over the format was worked out at a meeting of alliance foreign ministers in Reykjavik last month.

The mandate for the talks on conventional arms has been discussed by the 23 NATO and Warsaw Pact nations at informal meetings every Monday.

On June 22, the Soviet Union offered a draft proposal for talks on reducing conventional forces among all 35 conference states. NATO opposed the proposal on the ground that involving neutral and nonaligned states would complicate matters.

Both NATO and the Warsaw Pact have asserted that the numbers of troops in Europe should be reduced. Both blocs called last year for new talks covering conventional forces "from the Atlantic to the Urals."

AMERICAN TOPICS



GONE FISHIN' — Vice President George Bush took time out from a Western presidential campaign swing to try some trout fishing on the Salmon River near Zig Zag, Oregon. He was to fly to Seattle later to address a group of young Republicans.

Japanese-American Relates How It Was

Representative Robert T. Matsui, Democrat of California, gave this testimony to a House of Representatives subcommittee on legislation that would compensate Japanese-Americans interned by the U.S. government during World War II.

"My grandparents came from Japan... in the 1890s. So we really were American citizens when this happened, and we were loyal American citizens as well. My father started his own business with his brother. They had a little produce business on 16th and North B Street in Sacramento."

"My mother and father bought a house, put a down payment, and were making monthly payments on that house. My father purchased an automobile, they purchased household furniture."

"My mother and father told me just recently about what happened when that executive order was given by President Roosevelt. They said that people came to their door and knocked on their door in the late afternoon, early evening, and said, 'We know you're going to have to leave Sacramento, and so we'll give you \$5 or \$10 for your refrigerator, for your sofa, for your beds, because we know you can't take it with you, and you might as well take this money because, after all, if you don't, it's going to sit here and someone will take it from you.'"

"So they sold their cars and their personal effects for virtually nothing. They relinquished

their house for \$50... we didn't go before a magistrate or judge, and here we were, American citizens, and we were taken from our community, our friends, and our homes, mainly because of the fact that we were Americans of Japanese ancestry."

Short Takes

CPC International Inc.'s employees are known as Hellman's east of the Rocky Mountains. Best Foods brand was of them, although the two are identical in everything but name. Even the advertising is the same, right down to the "bring out the best" jingle. Similarly, McCormick & Co. sells McCormick black pepper east of the Rockies and Schilling black pepper to the West, although the containers and contents are the same. Edy's ice cream in the East is Dreyer's in the West; same company, same contents. The separate brands got their start through long-ago corporate mergers. Product differences disappeared but the names were kept separate. Executives say that dropping familiar brand names would mean a loss of sales.

More and more unmarried or widowed men in middle age are being ordained as Catholic priests in the United States. About 35 percent of the 3,800 men in Catholic seminaries are 31 or older, about five times the proportion 20 years ago, according to the U.S. Catholic Conference. Church officials are not certain what to make of the trend. The Washington Post reports, but for now the church has

little choice but to embrace them, given that two priests are dying or leaving for every one who is ordained.

Senator Wendell H. Ford, a Kentucky Democrat who never graduated from college, finally got a college degree the other day — at the University of Hard Knocks. The Phillips, West Virginia, institution, whose academic colors are black and blue, has awarded more than 600 degrees over the past 30 years in ceremonies on the campus of Alderson-Broodius College. The diplomas are sealed with a Band-Aid.

American life expectancy has reached 75 years after holding steady for two years at 74.7, according to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. A girl born last year can expect to live to age 78½ and a boy to 77½.

Shorter Takes: Now that Kansas, after a century of prohibition, has approved the serving of liquor by the drink at the option of individual counties, the practice remains banned by only two states, Utah and West Virginia.

American consume 800 million quarts (756 million liters) of popcorn a year, according to the Chicago-based Popcorn Institute. Popcorn today accounts for 40 percent of all movie concession food sales. A printer was arrested in Yucca, California, for running off more than \$2 million in fake bills while his family slept. "I am not a crook, per se," said Claude Eddie Blagg, 45. "I don't know, maybe it's a mid-life crisis."

— ARTHUR HIGBEE

Marcos Tapes May Reward 2 Americans

WASHINGTON — Two Americans who secretly recorded remarks by Ferdinand E. Marcos, in which he attempted to buy a weapons stockpile and said he would invade the Philippines, have a contract with the Philippine government granting them a percentage of any assets that are recovered, one of the men, Richard Hirschfeld, said Friday.

"I saw a business opportunity in it," said Mr. Hirschfeld, a lawyer. "I know that sounds terrible."

On the tapes, made public in Washington and in Manila, Mr.

Marcos said he had a stockpile of gold hidden in the Philippines.

Mr. Hirschfeld said Robert Chastain, an associate of his who posed as an arms dealer in the tape-recorded conversations with Mr. Marcos, the former Philippine president, also was guaranteed a financial reward.

Mohamed al-Fassi, a Saudi businessman who is a client of Mr. Hirschfeld, was promised a Philippine diplomatic appointment, Mr. Hirschfeld said.

The Philippine government of President Corason C. Aquino has promised a 10 percent reward of

any amount recovered to anyone who helps recover what it has called a multibillion-dollar "hidden wealth" stolen from the Philippines by Mr. Marcos.

Mr. Hirschfeld said he and his associates insisted on negotiating a contract with the Philippine government that spelled out the terms of their assistance.

The tape recordings, secretly made by the two men, were played at a congressional hearing in Washington on Friday. In them, Mr. Marcos told the two men about his hidden wealth and spoke of a coup he was plotting to return to power.

Mr. Marcos told the men he had 1,000 tons of gold worth \$14 billion hidden in the Philippines and between \$500 million and \$1 billion in Swiss bank accounts.

The original tapes are now in safekeeping in Geneva. Mr. Hirschfeld said, and will be turned over to the Philippine government once documents are received that confirm the appointment of Mr. al-Fassi as Philippine counsel general to Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Hirschfeld called the post "really just an honorary appointment for recognition of assistance." Mr. Marcos was hoping to borrow up to \$25 million from the Saudi businessman to finance his planned coup.

Mr. Hirschfeld refused to disclose how much he and Mr. Chastain expected to receive from the Philippine government, but he said they were guaranteed a percentage that was less than 10 percent.

The United States on Friday warned Mr. Marcos that it would detain him in a cell if he did not stop trying to overthrow Mrs. Aquino.

A spokesman for the Philippine Armed Forces, Colonel Honesto Ileta, said the military did not take seriously statements by Mr. Marcos saying that he planned to assemble an invasion force of 10,000 men armed with \$25 million worth of high-tech weapons, Stinger missiles and tanks to seize power in Manila and take Mrs. Aquino hostage.

In Manila, the official in charge of finding the assets of Mr. Marcos on Friday scoffed at Mr. Marcos' recorded claims that he had a hidden treasure trove.

"We believe that he is bluffing and no treasure exists," said Ramon Diaz, chairman of the Presidential Commission on Good Government.

Prosecutor Says Greed Prompted Deaver to Lie

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Michael K. Deaver, a friend and former aide to President Ronald Reagan, lied to Congress about his lobbying business to protect his ability to make "millions of dollars of income for relatively little work," according to the special prosecutor in the case.

The prosecutor, Whitney North Seymour Jr., said Thursday in court papers that Mr. Deaver knew that "truthful testimony would end all chances" of selling his lucrative lobbying business for millions of dollars.

Mr. Deaver, a former deputy chief of staff to the president and a close friend of Mr. Reagan and his wife, Nancy, is scheduled to go on trial next week on charges that he perjured himself before Congress and a grand jury that was investigating his lobbying activities. He has pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Deaver is charged with two counts of lying to the House Energy and Commerce subcommittee on investigations and three counts of lying to a grand jury.

The two panels were investigating Mr. Deaver for possible violations of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, which limits contact

between former government officials and agencies that employed them.

Mr. Deaver, who left the White House in 1985, was not charged with violations of the ethics law, but Mr. Seymour said, "The proof at trial will show that all the surrounding facts suggested Deaver engaged in numerous potential violations of the statute."

The prosecutor said Mr. Deaver "knew that truthful testimony would reveal not only potential violations of the Ethics in Government Act" but also "violations of White House policy on post-employment contacts."

He said Mr. Deaver had also perjured himself because he knew that accurate testimony "would directly jeopardize his lucrative client contracts, which generated income ranging from \$100,000 to \$475,000 per year."

The prosecutor repeatedly said in the documents that greed had motivated Mr. Deaver to lie.

Mr. Seymour noted that on May 16, 1986, when Mr. Deaver testified before the House subcommittee, he was "at the tail end of negotiations" with Saatchi & Saatchi "to



Michael K. Deaver

sell his 12-month-old 'consulting' business for a sum which could reach \$18 million."

"This bonanza was placed in jeopardy" by the hearings and the impending grand jury investigation, the prosecutor said. In the end, Mr. Deaver did not sell his business to Saatchi & Saatchi, a British advertising company.

PANAMA: Troops Move In on Anti-Noriega Protesters

(Continued from Page 1)

Noriega's adversaries by identifying them as allies of Washington.

But later many Panamanians said privately that they appreciated the resolution, which called for a full airing of the accusations against the general by his former second-in-command, Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera. These include murder and election-rigging.

The Senate action strengthened the unity of one group supporting General Noriega: the 20,000-member military and police forces. A

top officer, who spoke on the condition that he not be named, said the officer corps viewed the resolution as "political violence" against Panamanian sovereignty.

General Noriega's troubles with the United States date from mid-June, when a former Panamanian ambassador to Washington, Gabriel Lewis, tried to mediate between the opposition and the military.

After he was threatened by top military officers, Mr. Lewis fled to Washington and lobbied effectively for a strong Senate resolution.

The Noriega backers accused Mr. Lewis of conspiring on behalf of unnamed "ultraconservative forces" in the United States to overthrow General Noriega and President Delvalle and revoke the 1977 treaties that turn control of the canal over to Panama.

The existence of such a plot, which was dismissed as fantasy by many Panamanians, is widely believed in by followers of the military's Democratic Revolutionary Party.

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Attacker Injures Goetz Lawyer in N.Y.

NEW YORK — Barry I. Slotnick, the well-known lawyer whose clients have included Bernhard H. Goetz, was attacked and injured outside his office in lower Manhattan by a man who fled on a motorcycle, the police said.

Mr. Slotnick's left wrist was fractured, and he received minor injuries to the right arm and lost his watch in the attack on Thursday. He was treated at a hospital and released.

The police, noting that Mr. Slotnick had represented a host of controversial figures, from Mr. Goetz

to reputed Mafia members, said it was unclear whether the attack was a simple robbery or whether the assailant might have known his identity.

Mr. Slotnick, 48, later said he had no idea about the motive. "I didn't see who did it," he said. "I was hit from behind. It could possibly have been a mistake."

Mr. Slotnick gained wide recognition as the lead attorney for Mr. Goetz, who was acquitted last month of attempted murder in the shooting of four young men on a subway train in Manhattan in 1984.

His other clients have included Joseph A. Colombo Sr., an organized crime figure, and Rabbi Meir Kahane, leader of the Jewish Defense League.

According to his chauffeur, Roberto DaSilva, Mr. Slotnick was about to enter his limousine when a man wearing a helmet approached him. The assailant began to strike Mr. Slotnick on the right arm with a wooden stick or tube but fled with an accomplice when passersby approached, according to Mr. DaSilva. The chauffeur took Mr. Slotnick to the hospital.

A crowd of reporters, police officers and onlookers, including members of the Guardian Angels, gathered outside the emergency ward of the hospital, seeking word of Mr. Slotnick's condition.



Barry I. Slotnick

U.S. Assails Soviet on Arms

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The United States contended Friday that the Soviet Union was unwilling to negotiate on arms control or set a date for a meeting between Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Eduard A. Shevardnadze, the Soviet foreign minister.

The criticism was made by the State Department spokesman, Charles E. Redman, after Mr. Shultz met for nearly an hour with the Soviet ambassador, Yuri V. Dubinin.

"If the Soviets are willing to move, so are we," Mr. Redman said.

But he left the clear impression that expectations for a meeting between Mr. Shultz and Mr. Shevardnadze in coming weeks had vanished because of a lack of progress at the Geneva talks on limiting U.S. and Soviet nuclear weapons.

"The Soviet Union, Mr. Redman said, seems to be drawing back in the last week or two from what we would consider a constructive or positive approach to address some of the tough issues that are out there."

"For the last couple of weeks

their negotiators have been unwilling to talk," said a U.S. official, who did not want to be identified. "They just don't have instructions."

About a month ago, the Soviet Union offered a compromise to clear the way for a treaty that would lead to a mutual elimination of medium-range nuclear missiles.

"But now they are backing off," the official said.

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Thrust and Parry: North Turns Out to Be a Master

By Maureen Dowd

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — He was willing to take the hit. He was ready to be dropped like a hot rock. He would play the "fall guy," as he put it in his tough-guy lingo, allowing his superiors to finger him on a scheme that was going down the tubes.

But Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North would not play the patsy.

"When I heard the words criminal investigation," he told the Iran-contra investigating committee on Thursday, "my mind-set changed considerably."

"There was probably not another person on the planet Earth as surprised as I was to hear that someone thought I was criminal," he said, "and that I was the only person on the planet Earth named on that appointment order."

Colonel North, who has turned the Iran committee hearings into electrifying theater, did not disappoint on Thursday.

No longer a flip and combative cowboy, blithely bending the law, the colonel now presented himself as the earnest servant of the president — with an affecting crack in his voice — seeking to convince a thickheaded Congress that he was being railroaded.

He had a worthy opponent in Arthur L. Liman, counsel for the Senate investigators, who clearly felt that he needed to wrest back some of the sympathy Colonel North has won this week.

The colonel turned his chin out and the counselor tucked his in. But their combat was subtle and soft-spoken, for the most part, as if Mr. Liman had decided he could not win with the aggressive, condescending manner that often characterized his questioning on previous occasions.

John W. Nields Jr., the gentlemanly House counsel, had been expected on Monday and Tuesday to play the good cop, but he was often aggressive — possibly because he was genuinely angry at times. Now Mr. Liman, whom the heralds had cast as the hard guy,

played Mr. Nields' expected role — a neat and surprising reversal. His questions were pointed, but his manner mild.

Mr. Liman, who had been a candid and stinging interrogator with other witnesses, changed tactics with the popular marine officer. The public, he apparently realized from the flood of calls and letters coming into the committee office, felt the colonel was being unfairly picked on.

In May, Mr. Liman received a flood of letters of his own complaining that he had badgered and mistreated Richard V. Secord, a retired Air Force major general who was the first witness before the committee.

On Thursday, Colonel North's lawyer, Brendan V. Sullivan Jr., tried once more to portray his client as the beleaguered victim of congressional bullying. "Why don't you get off his back?" Mr. Sullivan snapped at his interrogators.

So Mr. Liman cleverly acted the high school principal with the errant schoolboy, trying to make Colonel North see his errors despite the colonel's continuing protests that he had done nothing illegal or wrong in the diversion of funds to the Nicaraguan rebels.

"And have you wondered why, if it was a good idea," Mr. Liman said, "that the president of the United States dismissed you because of it?"

The colonel replied: "If the commander in chief tells this lieutenant colonel to go stand in the corner and sit on his head, I will do so."

Mr. Liman also asked, in that sympathetic voice with the edge of the disciplinary, why the witness did not confront Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter upon learning that his boss had not received the approval of the president on memo, as he had thought.

"I'm not in the habit of questioning my superiors," Colonel North replied at one point. "If he deemed it not to be necessary to ask the president, I saluted smartly and changed up the hill."

The lawyer spoke to the younger man as though he were giving him a civics lesson. "And you would agree with the proposition, wouldn't you, that in our desire to promote democracy abroad, including Nicaragua and elsewhere, we must never sacrifice our democratic values here?" he asked, as the colonel nodded.

But while Mr. Liman may have achieved the impression that Colonel North's superiors were painting him as a "loose cannon" to save themselves, Colonel North remained protective of his former bosses.

"That is the part of any subordinate," he said, "to support the decisions of his superiors."



Arthur L. Liman

said, "Every centurion had a group of shields out in front of him — a hundred of them."

He said he did not think that the former national security adviser, Robert C. McFarlane and Admiral Poindexter, "would have ever placed me in jeopardy of a criminal prosecution."

He said that he was willing to "take the rap" in the political arena, but not in the criminal courts.

Mr. Liman was at his sharpest — acting appalled and moving in to paint Colonel North as very delinquent — when the witness justly confessed that he had shredded documents from his files even while the Justice Department officials were in his office collecting files for evidence.

"That's a pretty high-speed shredder," the colonel said, smiling. "It eats 'em pretty quick."

In his opening statement, Colonel North continued to present himself as a selfless patriot, the servant of "a great president."

He implied he was better able than Congress to judge the needs of the United States, which he called "a nation at risk" in a "dangerous world."

Colonel North's opening statement was dubbed "Son of Cheaters" by skeptics in the chamber, because of its similarity in tone to Richard M. Nixon's famous "checkers speech" of 35 years ago. Then, the issue of whether Mr. Nixon should have accepted money from wealthy contributors got lost in a melodramatic masina about his wife's cloth coat and his cocker spaniel.

When he was no longer defending himself, Colonel North was less the combative witness and more the sincere evangelist. He seemed transported — as though he had discovered a new forum for promoting his cause of contra aid.

"Plain and simple," he said, "Congress is to blame because of the fickle, vacillating, unpredictable, on-again, off-again policy to the Nicaraguan democratic resistance."

(Continued from Page 1)

top aide to Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. while he was speaker of the House of Representatives. "The second step is to use that credibility to redefine your problem, or use the problem for your own purposes."

Many observers predicted that Mrs. Dukakis would be viewed sympathetically because so many other Americans have struggled with drug or alcohol problems.

But what disturbs some in public life is the fact that the pressure to disclose is focusing not on matters of genuine public concern, but on the most intimate details of personal behavior.

Representative Barney Frank, Democrat of Massachusetts, who earlier this year disclosed that he is a homosexual, said he was worried about "a Gresham's law of political

debate" in which a focus on highly personal matters would replace a concern for public issues.

"The bad will drive out the good," he said. "The more the discussion is trivialized and sensationalized, the less you'll get serious, substantive discussion."

Mr. Frank said the press should re-examine its current direction.

But Herbert Gans, a professor of sociology at Columbia University and the author of "Deciding What's News," said that the trend toward personal disclosure was a reflection of the electorate's long-standing interest in the personality and character of their leaders.

"A lot of the times, politicians don't talk about issues that the voters actually care about," he said. "So voters look for a way of answering the question: 'Which of

these characters can I trust with myself and my country two years from now, when something important happens?'"

Kirk O'Donnell, president of the Center for National Policy, a liberal research organization, said television had played a major role in making politicians' private lives more visible, with the candidates themselves using commercials to offer the public a positive view of their relationships with their wives and children.

He said the era of confessional politics may have begun not with Mr. Hart but in 1952 with Richard M. Nixon's "Checkers speech," a highly personal address in which Mr. Nixon, who was then the vice president, successfully defended himself against charges that he had misused a fund created by wealthy campaign donors.

NEAR: Jetliners Nearly Collide in 2d Incident in 2 Days

(Continued from Page 1)

afternoon, officials said two jumbo jets came within 100 feet of colliding when one of them, operated by Delta Air Lines, was 60 miles off course and crossed just beneath a Continental Airlines jet.

The near-collision occurred in airspace under the jurisdiction of the Atlanta office of the Federal Aviation Administration, and officials said a major question they will focus on in that inquiry is why the incident was not reported immediately to air traffic controllers, as required.

In Thursday's near-collision, the Pan Am and Viasa planes were flying along a jet route that is outside of radar coverage.

According to spokesmen for the FAA, the Pan Am crew requested permission from a controller to change altitude from 37,000 feet to 39,000 feet.

The controller granted the request. But in scanning his paper flight data strips, used to check for other traffic in the absence of radar blips, he overlooked the Viasa plane coming north on the same airway at 39,000 feet, the spokesmen said.

The incident Wednesday that involved the Delta and Continental jets was one of the most harrowing near-collisions in memory. It apparently occurred for several reasons: One crew apparently made a number of blunders; the incident took place at midday in

clear weather; and the trouble was not promptly reported to the authorities.

The Delta plane, a Lockheed L-1011 flying from London's Gatwick Airport to Cincinnati with 153 passengers and a crew of up to 12, was at 31,000 feet about three hours on the westbound seven-hour trip.

The Continental plane, a Boeing 747 carrying 399 passengers and a crew of 19, had also taken off from Gatwick and was headed for Newark International Airport in New Jersey.

The two planes had been assigned to follow parallel tracks 60 miles apart.

Radar coverage does not extend to large expanses of routes over the ocean, so controllers cannot follow the progress of planes on track and accuracy of crews and their equipment to keep the planes on track and at the correct altitude.

Safety margins are built into the routings by putting the tracks 60 miles apart and by providing that planes flying on the same track at altitudes over 29,000 feet be separated by either 2,000 feet in altitude or 10 minutes in flying time.

A key issue was why the Delta plane had strayed 60 miles south of where it should have been. The chief hypothesis of officials close to the inquiry was that the Delta crew had inserted the wrong data into

their computerized navigation system.

Delta spokesmen said that an examination of the navigation equipment of their plane showed nothing wrong with it. The plane and equipment, they said, were put back into service on Thursday.

The Delta airline officials could not explain a recent succession of dangerous incidents involving Delta flights. These included, in addition to Wednesday's near-collision: A Boeing 737 landing at an airport 19 miles from the intended field on a flight to Kentucky last Tuesday.

A 1,000-foot descent to just 600 feet over the Pacific last week when a pilot mistakenly cut off fuel to both engines of a Boeing 767.

An aborted takeoff of a Delta jet in Nashville, Tennessee, on June 18 after the pilot saw the lights of another jetliner heading toward him as it was taking off in the opposite direction.

Demjanjuk Fires Attorney

JERUSALEM — John Demjanjuk, on trial in Israel on charges of having committed Nazi war crimes, has dismissed Mark O'Connor, the attorney who represented him for the past five years, an associate defense lawyer said Friday.

Iranian Ridicules Bathroom Bargain

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Iranian businessman who Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North said proposed the idea of diverting Iran arms profits to Nicaraguan insurgents during a 1986 encounter in a bathroom has called that testimony "the best joke I have ever heard in my life."

The expatriate Iranian, Mansour Ghorbanifar, who arranged the first arms shipments, said on Wednesday that Colonel North's account was untrue and that such a conversation was implausible.

"If Mr. Ghorbanifar, an Iranian, made one of your president's most important policies up in a bathroom, I'm sorry for the United States," he said.

"Imagine it! I'm supposed to have taken a man who is chief of operations for the National Security Council and said: 'Come to the bathroom, I'll overcharge for the weapons, finish me in Iran, and then send the money to your friends, the contras.'"

"Honest to God, this is the biggest joke I have ever heard in my life," he said. "I was never alone with him."

Mr. Ghorbanifar said that the meeting referred to took place in London in January and was attended by Richard V. Secord, a retired Air Force major general, and Amir Nir, an Israeli adviser. Mr. Ghorbanifar said he never left the room.

STAR: Celebrity Industry Casts Its Eye on Oliver North

(Continued from Page 1)

\$2 million for his memoirs, creating another huge deficit.

"You have Oliver North, Iran, the president, missiles, Israel, intrigue and espionage," Mr. Korda said. "That sounds like a more appealing package than how we put together the public release."

Mr. Korda said he would not be troubled if such a book was self-serving.

"What is an autobiography for, if not to be self-serving?" he demanded. "In the entire history of literature, has anyone written one that is not? Why should Oliver? Did Julius Caesar begin his book, 'I murdered many innocent Jewish women and children?'"

Mr. Korda and Mr. Osnos agreed that a book about, rather than by, Colonel North would be a dicier proposition.

Not so, said the New York publisher Donald Fine, who is bringing out just such a book. It is by a Boston Globe reporter, Ben Bradlee Jr. Mr. Fine predicted 100,000 copies in advance orders for its late-annum release.

Mr. Newberg, the New York agent, warned that Colonel North must not appear too eager, lest he lose his heroic sheen.

"As soon as he decides to sell to the highest bidder, the price will go down in a second," she said. "I think you'll find that if he's the guy he says he is, who is did all for love of country and the corps — well, the Semper Paratus type does not do 'Live at Five.'"

On the other hand, she added, "if the news broke that Oliver North has decided that he would never sell his story, the Republicans would have to beat back his presidential candidacy with a stick."

Colonel North displayed at the witness table two stacks of telegrams he said he had received from supporters across the United States. And a White House spokesman said that, of thousands of telephone calls to the White House concerning the affair, about 96 percent were in support of Colonel North.

The atmosphere in the hearing room seemed cordial Friday, compared to the frequent sparring earlier in the week. At one point Colonel North jocularly asked Mr. Liman if he was criticizing the document-shredding.

"My eyewitness has suffered from reading what you left behind," Mr. Liman said, provoking laughter.

"I deserved that," Colonel North responded with a smile.

In another development, Aubrey E. Robinson Jr., chief U.S. district judge, upheld the Justice Department's decision March 5 to give an executive branch appointment to Lawrence E. Walsh as independent counsel investigating the Iran-contra affair, paralleling the court appointment of Mr. Walsh.

Judge Robinson made the ruling in response to a challenge to Mr. Walsh's authority to investigate the affair.

(AP, Reuters, UPI)

INQUIRY: Casey Wanted Spy Unit

(Continued from Page 1)

more muted while I was doing it than after it failed or after it was exposed," Colonel North said.

"Isn't failure an orphan?" responded the Senate committee's lawyer, Arthur L. Liman, echoing President John F. Kennedy's comment after the failure of the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba in 1961.

On Thursday, Colonel North, 43, said he was part of an administration plan in which he would be the "fall guy" and "scapegoat" shielding Mr. Reagan and other senior officials from repercussions if the Iran-contra operations were exposed, particularly the diversion of money from the arms sales to the contras, or Nicaraguan rebels.

He described shredding mounds of documents after the scandal broke, even as Justice Department investigators sat in his office reading files.

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(AP, Reuters, UPI)

Cyprus Car Bomb Kills Hotel Manager and Son

New York Times Service

NICOSIA — A bomb exploded on a car Friday in the Cyprus coastal town of Limassol, killing a hotel manager and his 13-year-old son, police said.

The bomb exploded outside the home of the manager of the Limassol Continental Hotel, apparently after he tried to start the car's engine. A younger son was seriously injured, police said.

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(AP, Reuters, UPI)

Alienation, Delinquency Afflict Vietnam's Youth

By Barbara Crossette

New York Times Service

BANGKOK — Reports in Hanoi's official news media have begun to lead credence to recent assertions by young refugees of rising alienation and protest among Vietnamese youth.

Vietnamese in their teens and 20s are not likely to attempt public demonstrations, as young South Koreans and Chinese have done recently.

In the decade after the unification under Hanoi's rule, Vietnam has been one of Asia's most repressive countries. For many, the only avenue of protest is escape.

Recently, however, there have been reports that, for example, a power plant was sabotaged by its young employees. Also, there have been reports of a contributor who was arrested after he called living conditions for rural teachers "deplorable."

The Vietnamese press agency reported recently that thousands of young criminals who had fallen under the influence of "peer pressure" or adult lawbreakers were being rehabilitated in schools for juvenile delinquents.

The report said 8,000 youths had been sent from these vocational schools to jobs in agriculture or the construction industry.

Under the pragmatic new Communist Party leader, Nguyen Van Linh, the Vietnamese are being urged to expose faults and shortcomings, in an echo of the Soviet campaign for "openness."

Mr. Linh is assumed to be the author of a column called "Things to Be Done Immediately," signed "N.V.L.," that appears in the main Communist Party newspaper, Nhan Dan. The column advocates a vigorous restructuring of the economy, within the confines of Marxism-Leninism, and calls for full disclosure of failures.

Just as in the Soviet Union, there is resistance to this policy, Vietnamese publications and radio broadcasts indicate.

Nevertheless, frank airing of grievances and revelations of corruption have become daily fare. In the process, concerns about official press organizations about "juvenile delinquency" or the "negative phenomenon among youth" are beginning to appear more often, or be reported more fully.

According to exiles, the young people engage mostly in passive resistance to directives. There is draft evasion and occasional sabotage.

Hanoi's domestic radio network reported in detail on one case of deliberate destruction on June 29. The report, translated by the British Broadcasting Corp.'s monitoring service, said the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union at the Phia Lai power plant in Ho Chi Minh City had investigated recent sabotage and discovered that "thefts of materials, equipment and coal, the removal of insulating tubes and, especially, the stealing of accessories to starters on electrical equipment have occurred in the plant."

"More dangerously," the report said, "thieves have replaced stolen electrical accessories with fake ones. Nearly all the 22 arrested persons are Youth Union members and workers in the plant."

Young people fleeing Vietnam by boat say that, because of the harsh conditions, they fear forced labor in what are called new economic zones.

Young men also say they do not want to fight in Cambodia or on the Chinese border, but high-casualty areas where, they say, "troublemakers" are sent.

On June 28, Hanoi's radio service reported that "assault youth security teams" had been formed along Vietnam's northern border. The broadcast said about 1,250 young people had "volunteered to join in carrying out patrol duty, setting up ambushes and setting up special action cells."

These cells, the radio said, are designed "to popularize state policies and the law, and to motivate people of all nationalities to maintain vigilance and resolutely foil the enemy's scheme to encourage illegal emigration across the border."

Peru Captures Rebels Suspected in Killings

LIMA — The police have captured a band of 13 Shining Path guerrillas believed responsible for the killing in June 1986 of four tourists on a train headed to the Ica highway north at Macha Pichu, according to the authorities.

General Fernando Reyes said Thursday that the capture of the rebels was a heavy blow to the organization of the Maoist-led group in the central Andean region of Cuzco.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Sensations and Problems In Master Drawings Sales

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — There were a few sensations this week as Christie's and Sotheby's held sales of Old Master drawings, but it was not an easy time for auction houses.

Not even for Christie's, on Monday, where the big event was taking place: the sale of 16 drawings from Chatsworth. The memory of the epoch-making auction of July 3, 1984, when a larger batch of drawings from Chatsworth realized \$21.179 million (\$28.3 million at the time), led to an unfair comparison. The two events simply do not compare. Raphael may have been similarly represented by two drawings, but the best, a sheet of studies of warriors in red chalk, is unfinished, cropped at the top, and somewhat tattered. Market analysts may debate whether \$505,000 (about \$810,000) was cheap for a Raphael or expensive for a work in ruinous condition.

The other piece is a working drawing made after one of the Quirinal marbles at a time when Raphael had been appointed what we would call inspector of Roman antiquities. This is a fascinating document but, in the eyes of some, not a truly original work of art. That made \$418,000, paid by Ian Woodner, the New York collector. In some cases, the drawings had little interest aside from their provenance, such as Domenico Campagnolo's "Christ Commanding St. Peter to Walk on the Waves" — it is by Campagnolo. It failed to sell at \$18,000. An early 16th-century portrait of a man is a masterpiece, but it takes a piercing eye to make out the pale outline. It has been successively called a Domenico Ghirlandajo, a Filippino Lippi, a Lorenzo di Credi, and is now a Lippi again — but might well move back to square one, as Christie's expert, Noel Annesley, admits. Not surprisingly, it remained unsold at \$160,000.

There were also a few unqualified masterpieces, and U.S. museums had a field day. The gem by unanimous consent was a detailed study for the "Madonna del Popolo" by Federico Barocci. The New York dealer David Tunick oc-

tensively bought it. The actual buyer, however, is the National Gallery of Washington, which outbid the J. Paul Getty Museum, likewise represented by an agent. As the bidding went up from \$1.5 million to \$1.6 million — \$1.76 with the premium — the richest museum in the world uncharacteristically conceded defeat.

The Getty may have derived some comfort from the three superb drawings it bought immedi-

SOURIN MELIKIAN

ately after. One is a sketch in pen and brush, and gray wash heightened with white, now considered to be a preliminary study for Veronese's "Martyrdom of Saint Justina." It is squared in black chalk, suggesting that the sketch was intended as a model for a picture, possibly the altarpiece, now in the church of Santa Giustina in Padua. But just about every detail differs from the finished picture. Few specialists believed in this group of drawings two decades ago. Now most do. The recollection of past hesitations may have deterred some potential buyers. The Getty bought it just above the reserve, at \$605,000.

Its next acquisition was a sketch for a circular picture, or tondo, by Correggio, a Christ in Glory flanked by angels on clouds. Again the museum seemed to be alone in the running. It got the sketch for a trifling \$230,000, the Christie's estimate.

Things were marginally more animated when it came to a red chalk study for the "Death of St. Peter Martyr" by Pordenone. Agnew's made a few bids before leaving the field to the Getty at \$550,000, again virtually the estimate.

Many non-professionals seemed disappointed that these estimates were not widely exceeded. This is forgetting that they were established on the basis of the highs of the previous Chatsworth sale. One drawing by Rembrandt, a landscape in pen and brown ink, pedestrian when measured by the standards of the greatest Dutch draftsman, rose to a mind-boggling

\$1.375 million. That does not mean that another drawing, bought in at \$50,000, is a disaster. This was a very dull Rembrandt indeed. The last two Rembrandts did not rise to extraordinary heights, but while they may have been wonderful when in pristine condition, they are now pretty far gone. The foxing on the gray wash in the second, most admirable, piece, sold for \$209,000, cannot be removed without ruining the drawing completely.

Amesley, Christie's remarkable expert on Old Master drawings and No. 3 in the company's hierarchy, was conducting the sale and the strain showed. As he brought down his hammer on the Getty's single winning bid on the Veronese, his voice had the gloomiest ring I have ever heard from an auctioneer. Some concluded that it was a poor show, but actually Christie's did remarkably well with the Chatsworth holdings.

There was a neat follow-up with a large number of drawings from various owners. It totaled \$3.1 million, leaving a negligible 4 percent unsold, which hardly suggests a lack of enthusiasm. One of Francesco Guardi's finest Venetian views in sepia wash that I recall seeing in the market went up to \$429,000.

Most astonishingly, a freakish group of anatomical studies by Rubens, with which Christie's could easily have come unstuck, sold beautifully. The style is so unexpected that Christie's took the unusual step of inviting a leading Rubens scholar, Michael Jaffe, to write an essay in the catalogue introducing the newly discovered series. But Christie's experts set such low estimates it gave the impression that they did not believe their own labeling.

It could have killed the drawings, but apparently buyers automatically rectified the underestimation. One of the finest standing figures, which carried an estimate of \$4,400-6,600 (with premium) graciously ascended to \$198,000. Amesley remarked at one point that "apparently the estimates must be revised." Another drawing, which can be proved to be the work of Rubens on the basis of an engraving made by Paul Pontius, did even better at \$286,000. The estimate was \$16,500-22,000. These, at least, were difficult problems with a satisfactory conclusion.

That was not quite the same with Sotheby's on the same day, with their own successful Old Master drawings sale totaling \$1.96 million, with a low failure rate, barely exceeding 9 percent. They too sold a drawing to the Getty, Pontorno's red chalk study of a boy for \$352,000. It will match another in the Getty collection.

But there were problems. A group of six Roman views in pen and brown ink that Sotheby's ex-



"Death of St Peter, Martyr," by Pordenone, sold for \$555,000 to the Getty Museum.

posed to be by Piranesi surprised many connoisseurs. The attribution, Sotheby's director of the department of Old Master drawings said in a telephone interview, agrees with the opinion of scholars such as J. Wilton-Ely and leading connoisseurs such as James Byam Shaw.

Unfortunately, the catalogue also mentions the name of Andrew Robeson, the curator of prints and drawings at the National Gallery in Washington and a Piranesi specialist, in a way that the hurried reader could be left with the impression that Robeson also agrees with the attribution. He does not, and, as Julien Stock, the director of Sotheby's Old Masters drawings department said, clearly said so to Sotheby's 10 days before the sale.

On Monday, the six Roman views sold very well at prices ranging from \$93,500 down to \$20,900.

Four of them were bought on behalf, according to a professional source, of Gianni Agnelli. By that time Robeson, in London and irritated by the ambiguity of the presentation, was telling friends in professional circles that he did not think for a second that they could be by Piranesi. Stock says that the buyer now declined to take the drawings, but that he, Stock, and his colleagues stand by their opinion. It is one expert view against another.

How much is at stake financially may be inferred from the price at which the group of six drawings was being offered in the trade in Italy a few months ago, according to one well-placed source: 30 million lire, about \$14,000. The dramatic difference with the \$380,600 that the six drawings made on Monday is a small sensation in its own way too.

These are the most important objects d'art belonging to the national heritage strike areas that have come up on the market in a long time. They are bound to stay in England, but the negotiations, or walling, will cost the nation a substantial amount of money.

SOURIN MELIKIAN

Historic British Beasts

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Two bronze heraldic beasts of the early 16th century, sold Thursday at Sotheby's for £302,500, may go down in London market annals as the most undervalued works of art relating to English history.

Sotheby's expert described the pair as "a fine and rare pair of late Tudor or early Stuart heraldic beasts, first half of the 16th century." The entry mentioned, as an afterthought, the existence of "the bronze screen of similar manufacture" by the Italian sculptor Torrigiano, that surrounds the tomb of Henry VII and Elizabeth of York in Westminster Abbey. One of the beasts is a mythical animal with hooved legs, a lion's snarling mouth and goat-like horns, called a yale. It is seated on its hindlegs and has a collar in the shape of a coronet that points to some royal connection — could this be the illegitimate son of Henry VII, Henry Tudor? A brilliant scholar and forger, Y. A. Kuper called Claude Blake, is believed to have actually solved that riddle. The other beast is a greyhound (see photograph), again a probable indication of a royal connection.

The items are believed to have been consigned for sale by the son of a collector in his rights living in Winchester.

No bronzes connected with renaissance art in England, let alone royal bronzes, have ever been auctioned, nor could experienced dealers remember seeing any of the kind. They created a tiny excitement among dealers specializing in the period, and were eventually acquired by Daniel Katz of London, who probably has the sharpest eye for renaissance and baroque art and the shrewdest business sense among all London dealers.

The estimate, ludicrously put at "£15,000-£20,000" (£16,500-£22,000 with premium), may have deterred nonspecialists from bidding as high as they might have otherwise. But one wonders what on earth the English Museum, usually so keen about the national heritage, were doing.

These are the most important objects d'art belonging to the national heritage strike areas that have come up on the market in a long time. They are bound to stay in England, but the negotiations, or walling, will cost the nation a substantial amount of money.

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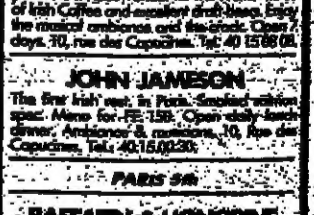
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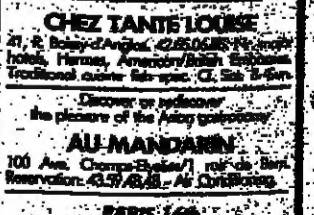
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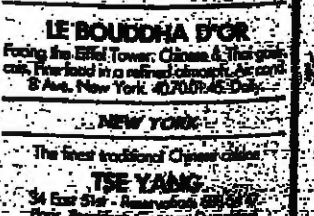
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SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JULY 11-12, 1987

ECONOMIC SCENE

U.S. Can No Longer Rely
On an Eager Latin Market

By LOUIS UCHITELLE
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The United States is slowly increasing its exports, whittling away at the nation's huge trade deficit. If that deficit is to be dissolved, however, buyers must still be found for tens of billions of dollars of new sales abroad. In the past, whenever U.S. exports expanded, Latin America stepped forward to purchase a big share of the additional goods. This time the Latin buyers are gone.

Through decades of economic hardship, Latin America steadily purchased 15 percent of all the merchandise — the vast array of consumer products, machinery and equipment — that the United States sold abroad. Since the 1960s only Canada and Western Europe have purchased more than the Latin Americans. Even today Latin America keeps its third-place ranking, although its purchases have fallen from a postwar high of 18.7 percent of America's exports in 1981 to 13 percent at an annual rate in this year's first quarter.

For years, Latin Americans took 15 percent of U.S. exports. This figure has slipped.

The debt crisis is the culprit, of course. The Latins can no longer borrow and spend in a big way. And the borrowing almost certainly will not resume in the next five to 10 years, which is when the United States must somehow find the buyers to bring down its \$144 billion trade deficit.

"We cannot expect that our trade problems are going to be alleviated in Latin America, as they once were in the 1960s and '70s," said Henry Kaufman, chief economist at Salomon Brothers. Added Lawrence Veit, international economist at Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., "The era of financing American exports with lending has ended."

That helps explain why there is so much emphasis on getting Japan and West Germany, and also Taiwan, to consume more American goods. No one else has the extra buying power of these nations. Last year their current account surpluses, money earned from trade and other foreign transactions, totaled \$137 billion.

BUT THERE are broader implications in the forced retreat of the Latins. Without the lending crutch, Latin America now has to pay for its imports with earnings from its own exports, particularly exports of manufactured products. These exports are already growing, chiefly from Brazil and Mexico.

In fact, the United States has been buying from Mexico and Brazil enough oil, machinery, auto parts, shoes and other consumer goods to develop a trade deficit with Latin America since 1983. That deficit is running at an annual rate of about \$14 billion this year. The Latins are using the surplus money to pay some of the interest on their nearly \$400 billion in foreign debt.

The new earning power might someday prompt Latin America to look elsewhere for imports. The fear is this: If the Latins are going to pay for foreign purchases with the profits of their own exports rather than with loans from American banks, why should they feel obligated to buy American goods in the future?

"The danger is still far down the road," said C. Fred Bergsten, director of the Institute for International Economics in Washington. For now, the dollar's weakness has given U.S. products an advantage over goods priced in Japanese yen or West German Deutsche marks. This is reflected in recent Latin buying practices. Purchases of U.S. products have edged up since 1984.

Current solutions to keep Latins as buyers of U.S. goods involve a mixture of debt forgiveness and spending programs. Various rescue plans call for increased lending by multilateral lending agencies and commercial banks to major debtor nations, many of them in Latin America, as a way to ease debt payments. None of these plans has made much headway.

"By the 1990s Latin America might solve its debt problem by becoming a manufacturing center," said David Hale, chief economist at Kemper Financial Services. In the meantime, the Latin countries are unlikely to be of much help as a marketplace for Americans struggling to sell more products abroad.

United
Sets Link
In Europe

BA, 2 More Join
Computer System

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — United Airlines and three European carriers announced Friday that they would build a \$120 million reservation system to provide fuller information to travel agents in Europe and ultimately to improve flight service in Europe and in the United States.

The venture, to begin operation by next year, would serve 30,000 European travel agencies, which are beginning to link with sophisticated computer systems.

The new system's European partners are British Airways, KLM Royal Dutch Airlines and Swissair. United does not fly to Europe, but its Apollo reservation system in the United States would provide the model for the system in Europe.

Because the system will be linked to United's system in Denver, the travel agents using Apollo in the United States will also have more up-to-date information on European flights, fares, seat availability and so forth.

United Airlines' parent company, Allegiant Corp., has said it will sell a stake in Apollo as part of the sale of a number of corporate assets. John Zeeman, executive vice president of United, said that the three European airlines in the venture would be likely candidates to make an investment in Apollo.

Mr. Zeeman said that the European system would have no "bias" toward any one airline. In Europe, most national carriers have systems that favor their own flights when travel agents seek information.

The venture by United and the three European carriers is expected to put pressure on a rival group in Europe called Amadeus, which has been seeking to develop its own joint computer system. The group — made up of Air France, Lufthansa, Iberia and Scandinavian Airlines System — said last month that an agreement had been reached to develop such a system by 1989.

(NYT, Reuters)

French Chefs as Business Managers

U.S. Professor Finds Them Dictatorial but Effective

By Kurt A. Ruderman
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — To the gourmet director, a three-star chef is an artist of the exquisite, a magician of the sublime and sensual moment. To Michael Brumm, a chef is not even a cook. He is a manager, and some manage better than others.

Top chefs do not chop shallots and whisk sauces, he says, they "create and implement through other people, and this is the notion of management. Unlike other artists, like painters or sculptors, a chef has only one shot at perfection. Once that is served on the table, if it is not good, it is over. The rest is clearly a management job."

Mr. Brumm, an American, is an expert on new organizational designs for improving productivity and workplace quality in large enterprises. He teaches the subject at the elite INSEAD, the European Institute of Business Administration at Fontainebleau, France, where he has been since 1978. He is now an associate professor of organizational behavior.

He also knows something about food. He worked as a short-order cook, slicing 30 eggs at a time, while completing a bachelor of science degree at Cornell University in the 1960s. Since then his talents have grown more refined — he has apprenticed, among other places, under Jacques Mouster, the chef at Auberge Moutier, a one-star restaurant near Fontainebleau. His figure hints that he enjoys eating, though there is no sign of over-indulgence.

"Brumm knows more about French cuisine than most French people," says INSEAD's director of research, Charles Wypoliz. Mr. Brumm has long viewed top restaurants — like L'Ami and the Tour d'Argent — as the epitome of successful entrepreneurial businesses, and restaurant kitchens as microcosms of the business world, with similar struggles over management, finances and succession, and with occasional takeovers and mergers. Last year he began to study French restaurants — the



Michael Brumm, left, and Marc Meneau.

ones given stars by Michelin and *Le Guide de Gault-Millau* — in earnest, with an eye toward preparing a book.

He calls his project — the basis of a class for INSEAD's graduate business students — "Some Like It Hot."

"By analyzing the restaurant as a high-performance system or organization," he adds, "I want to try and understand what general ideas we can draw from them."

Mr. Wypoliz says, "It was an interesting and original idea. Most of the research projects study large companies."

He adds, "It's an interesting laboratory study of how people operate under stress."

Mr. Brumm, 45, is a native of St. Louis, Missouri, who towers above many of the French chefs

with whom he works. He says he was fascinated by the fact that, in a business of few secrets — including recipes and where and how to procure excellent raw ingredients — there is a category of restaurants that stand out above the others as tall as a chef's starched white toque.

"There are a lot of people who work hard and want to get to the top," he notes, "and yet there are only some selected restaurants that are able to consistently come up with a creative menu and maintain the quality of that menu for meal after meal for person after person."

His research has introduced him to some of France's top chefs, including Joel Robuchon at L'Ami; Alain Senderens at Lucas Carton; Marc Meneau at

See CHEF, Page 10

Japan's Surplus
In Trade Shrank
Again in June

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Japan's merchandise trade surplus shrank from its level of a year ago for the second straight month in June, apparently confirming a trend, the government said Friday.

The seasonally adjusted June surplus was \$5.51 billion, 17 percent narrower than \$6.44 billion the previous month. Unadjusted, the June surplus was \$6.61 billion, compared with \$7.36 billion.

For the first half of the year, Japan's trade surplus shrank to \$40.13 billion, from \$48.51 billion in the preceding six-month period, the Finance Ministry said.

Japanese exports slowed and imports accelerated for the first time in five halves. But the surplus remained far wider than the \$34.24 billion surplus of a year earlier.

Ministry officials said the June drop was largely due to a 20.3 percent rise from a year ago in total imports, which totaled \$12.19 billion. They said this reflected a 40.6 percent annual increase in imports of higher-priced crude oil.

"Japan's trade surplus is surely on a downward phase," said Take-

shi Saito, chief economist at Fuji Bank.

Other government and private economists concurred, saying the June shrinkage showed that international efforts to lower the value of the dollar were finally taking effect.

"There will be some small ups and downs in Japan's trade surplus but the trend has been established for a gradual decline," an economist at a major research firm said.

June exports to the United States, Japan's major trading partner, showed their first year-on-year drop in 27 months, which ministry officials attributed mainly to a 17.3 percent drop in car exports.

Japan's surplus with the United States contracted 10.9 percent in June, to \$4.01 billion from \$4.43 billion.

But the surplus with the European Community grew to \$1.54 billion, from \$1.52 billion in May and \$1.34 billion a year earlier. The ministry reported a 26.3 percent jump in exports to the EC for June from a year earlier.

(Reuters, AFP, UPI)

U.S. Prices Rise 0.2%

United Press International

WASHINGTON — U.S. wholesale prices rose by 0.2 percent in June, the smallest increase in five months, as a rise in energy costs was moderated by a slower rise in food prices, the Labor Department said Friday.

For the first half of the year, the Producer Price Index rose at an adjusted annual rate of 4.5 percent, the fastest pace for any six-month period since late 1982.

But the government noted that the recent rise in energy costs accounted for most of the overall rise.

Most economists predict that energy prices will soon level off, and they predict a wholesale price in-

crease of about 2.5 percent to 3 percent for all of this year.

The Producer Price Index reflects the cost of goods as they leave farms and mines and are processed for the wholesale market. It is considered an important sign of how inflation will affect consumers in a few months.

The government said the June rise in the price index, the lowest since an 0.1 percent increase in February, was mainly due to the moderation in food costs. The consumer foods index increased 0.5 percent, after a 1.4 percent rise in May.

The cost of energy goods rose 0.9 percent in June, after remaining unchanged in May.

In Panama, Turmoil Disturbs Peaceful Haven for International Bankers

By Julia Preston
Washington Post Service

PANAMA CITY — A month of turmoil has damaged Panama's image as a peaceful haven for international banking and dimmed its prospects for keeping up payments on its foreign debt, according to bankers and economists here.

To date there is no sign of panic among the 120 foreign banks, with assets of nearly \$39 billion, that make Panama the most important international banking center in Latin America. No bank is slashing operations or relocating.

But as the crisis moved into its fifth week, bankers sent alarm signals to their home offices and the Panamanian government.

"You're starting to hear bankers re-evaluating a few things," said one well-placed foreign economist. Banks in Panama handle offshore accounts for U.S. companies, Latin American funds and bank-to-bank transactions. The banking center flourished over the past decade because of strict secrecy laws and negligible taxes on deposits and income. U.S. dollars are used as the local currency. An atmosphere of political calm was also an important factor — until June.

Now, the floor-to-ceiling windows of most banks along 50th Street, the financial district's main boulevard, are boarded over to protect against pro-government rioters throwing rocks and firebombs.

The unrest erupted last month after the defense forces chief of staff, Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera, was forced out by General Manuel Antonio Noriega. Colonel Diaz Herrera accused General Noriega, who in practice controls the government, of being involved in assassination and of rigging a 1984 election.

New pro- and anti-Noriega demonstrations came after a June 26 U.S. Senate resolution calling on the general to step aside pending an independent investigation into Colonel Diaz Herrera's charges.

Banks were closed June 11 and 12 during a nationwide business strike. The government threatened to cancel the visas of some Latin

bankers based here if they did not reopen after those two days, the bankers said.

Bank staffers have been among the opposition activists, taking daily to the streets to back Noriega and wave handkerchiefs to demand that General Noriega step down.

As a result many banks were targeted by police and pro-government vandals. During protests in mid-June, police stormed the offices of the Panamanian-owned Banco del Istmo, clubbing several employees. One of that bank's main stockholders is President Eric Arturo Delvalle.

Last week pro-government squads broke the Bank of America's ground floor windows and

tossed a Molotov cocktail into a second-floor office, though it did not ignite. They also splattered paint across Citibank's facade. Police arrested four Chase Manhattan employees and beat up others.

One major international bank lowered Panama one grade on a political risk scale, meaning it must exercise much greater caution with its loans here. One bank executive reported a string of withdrawals of between \$10 million and \$20 million by foreign companies.

Panamanian depositors withdrew millions in cash from individual accounts in local banks. In June fiscal authorities ordered several emergency shipments of dollar bills, worth \$20 million, from com-

mercial banks in the United States, a bank treasurer said.

Bankers monitoring the \$3.8 billion foreign debt said the crisis also greatly complicated Panama's compliance this year with a World Bank austerity program to qualify for a \$50 million loan.

Panama agreed in 1985 with the World Bank to reform its social security system, which was close to running out of funds. In the past two years Panama met other World Bank and International Monetary Fund programs and received loans of almost \$200 million.

But there is broad resistance to the social security changes, which would make many Panamanians work longer for smaller pensions.

Write-Offs Could Worsen
Third World Debt Crisis

Bankers See Effect on New Loans

By Julia Preston
Reuters

LONDON — A plunge in commodity prices and a slowdown in world economic growth has left many indebted Third World countries facing a liquidity problem. But debt relief that involves writing off just some of these loans is not the solution, according to bankers and economists.

Aside from the fact that writing off debt is not as easy as it sounds because of the different tax and legal requirements in various countries, this type of action would only exacerbate the problem, they said.

"This is not a way to do business," an official from a Latin American country, who declined to be identified, said during a recent visit to London.

"Even if banks write off the debt and do it willingly," he said, "there will be resentment toward the debtor country when it comes time to negotiate for new money. And who can blame them?"

And an economist at a major Swiss bank said, "Simply letting countries write off their debts would be the greatest possible mistake we could make."

The economist, who declined to be identified, said a write-off would be unfair, because "if we let one country off their debts, we would have to let off others as well."

Henry Kaufman, managing director of investment bank Salomon Brothers Inc., acknowledged that debt relief must not be seen as a carte blanche gesture.

"Any form of debt relief will have to be accompanied by policy reforms that are monitored against performance standards on a case-by-case basis," he said at a conference on global debt strategy in New York recently.

Performance standards are necessary to avoid any appearance of rewarding those who have failed to

perform or aiding those who really do not need debt relief, he said.

The five-year-old debt crisis entered a new phase on May 19 when Citicorp announced plans to set aside an additional \$3 billion in provisions against bad loans to developing countries.

Among other things, the move was seen as setting the stage for allowing banks to sell or swap their loans into a developing secondary market for Third World loans.

The news caused brief blips in the international markets. U.S.

development, the principal world forum for debating North-South economic differences.

The Cuban minister's comments came on the second day of a conference session. Earlier, a U.S. official had said that a downgrade of the U.S. representation at the conference from the last meeting in 1983 was intended to show "contempt."

The downgrading was seen as a further demonstration of the Reagan administration's displeasure with the United Nations system and economic demands by Third World countries.

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Mr. Cabrera was speaking at the UN Conference on Trade and De-

veloping nations that has grown to include 127 countries, described the Third World's trillion dollar debt as an "insurmountable obstacle" to development.

He blamed the debt on "the irresponsible and selfish policies of the great centers of capital" and the contraction of international trade.

"If there is no solution to the problems of the Third World, there will be no sustained nor stable development for the world economy," the Cuban minister said.

Mr. Cabrera called for the adoption by all countries of policies aimed at "considerably reducing interest rates, stabilizing and correcting exchange rates, reducing

protectionist pressures, broadening trade and financial flows and reversing the downward trend in commodity prices."

Norway's prime minister, Gro Harlem Brundtland, urged industrialized countries to ease the financial burdens of indebted developing nations by increasing aid and granting more loans on easy terms.

"Let us be frank about this — much of the debt will not be paid back in any real sense," she said in the UNCTAD session. "To maintain such a demand will entail political disturbances in many countries of such magnitude that they would be completely unacceptable."

(AFP, Reuters)

Paris Court Awards Control
Of Chaumet to Arab Bank

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — A Paris commercial court awarded control Friday of the bankrupt Chaumet jewelry firm to Arabian Investment Banking Corp., or Investcorp.

The co-owners of the prestigious firm are in jail on charges of fraud and abuse of confidence.

The court gave Investcorp, a shareholder in New York-based Tiffany & Co., control over all Chaumet branches in Paris, Geneva, Brussels, New York and London. It ordered the takeover to be completed by Sept. 30.

Investcorp is to pay between \$10 million and \$20 million for Chaumet's operations.

The court also ordered a cut in Chaumet's staff, from 100 to 80.

The brothers Jacques and Pierre Chaumet, the ninth generation of the family that founded the firm in 1780, filed June 11 for bankruptcy, with debts of about \$1.8 billion (about \$300 million). They were jailed two days later.

money for financial speculation. Eleven creditors, including the French subsidiary of American Express Co., have filed against the Chaumet brothers in Paris and Geneva. Albin Chalandon, the French justice minister, is also a creditor.

Other companies vying for a partial takeover of the Paris-based jewelry were Alexandre Riza, a French jeweler, and the Hermès company.

Investcorp, which has offices in Manama, Bahrain, and in London, was formed in 1983 by Gulf investors. In addition to its interest in Tiffany, it has been active in the U.S. real estate market.

(AFP, Reuters)



Nautilus automatic quartz. Water resistant to 120 m. In gold, bi-metal or all steel.

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GENEVE
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& STAHL
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When in Washington, D.C. meet me at
Blackie's
House of Beef
Admission to the Washington Marriott
OUR 4th YEAR.

Currency Rates

Cross Rates	July 10
American dollar	100.00
British pound	1.64
French franc	6.55
German mark	1.36
Italian lira	1.36
Japanese yen	163.60
Swiss franc	1.48
U.S. dollar	100.00
U.S. dollar	100.00

Source: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Commercials, Citi, etc.

Other Dollar Values

Currency	July 10
American dollar	100.00
British pound	1.64
French franc	6.55
German mark	1.36
Italian lira	1.36
Japanese yen	163.60
Swiss franc	1.48
U.S. dollar	100.00
U.S. dollar	100.00

Source: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Commercials, Citi, etc.

Interest Rates

Rate	July 10
1 month	5.50%
3 months	5.75%
6 months	6.00%
1 year	6.25%

Source: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Commercials, Citi, etc.

Key Money Rates July 10

Rate	July 10
1 month	5.50%
3 months	5.75%
6 months	6.00%
1 year	6.25%

Source: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Commercials, Citi, etc.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Rate	July 10
1 month	5.50%
3 months	5.75%
6 months	6.00%
1 year	6.25%

Source: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Commercials, Citi, etc.

Gold

Rate	July 10
1 month	5.50%
3 months	5.75%
6 months	6.00%
1 year	6.25%

Source: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Commercials, Citi, etc.

[illegible]

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various offices of the County of New York, for the year 1888, by the Board of Supervisors, at their meeting held on the 10th day of December, 1887.

Office	Name
County Clerk	John W. Smith
County Treasurer	James H. Jones
County Engineer	William B. Brown
County Assessor	Charles F. White
County Surveyor	Robert L. Green
County Jailor	Thomas M. Black
County Coroner	John D. Gray
County Sheriff	George W. Hall
County Marshal	Henry C. King
County Constable	John A. Lee
County Jail Physician	Dr. John E. Scott
County Jail Chaplain	Rev. John F. Adams
County Jail Warden	John G. Baker
County Jail Keeper	John H. Clark
County Jail Cook	John I. Evans
County Jail Porter	John J. Foster
County Jail Watchman	John K. Gibson
County Jail Janitor	John L. Hall
County Jail Messenger	John M. Hill
County Jail Clerk	John N. Jones
County Jail Steward	John O. King
County Jail Keeper of the Door	John P. Lee
County Jail Keeper of the Keys	John Q. Smith
County Jail Keeper of the Records	John R. Taylor
County Jail Keeper of the Books	John S. White
County Jail Keeper of the Papers	John T. Black
County Jail Keeper of the Money	John U. Green
County Jail Keeper of the Goods	John V. White
County Jail Keeper of the Horses	John W. Black
County Jail Keeper of the Cattle	John X. Green
County Jail Keeper of the Sheep	John Y. White
County Jail Keeper of the Poultry	John Z. Black
County Jail Keeper of the Fish	John A. Green
County Jail Keeper of the Fowl	John B. White
County Jail Keeper of the Beasts	John C. Black
County Jail Keeper of the Birds	John D. Green
County Jail Keeper of the Insects	John E. White
County Jail Keeper of the Plants	John F. Black
County Jail Keeper of the Trees	John G. Green
County Jail Keeper of the Flowers	John H. White
County Jail Keeper of the Fruits	John I. Black
County Jail Keeper of the Grains	John J. Green
County Jail Keeper of the Oils	John K. White
County Jail Keeper of the Metals	John L. Black
County Jail Keeper of the Minerals	John M. Green
County Jail Keeper of the Rocks	John N. White
County Jail Keeper of the Stones	John O. Black
County Jail Keeper of the Sands	John P. Green
County Jail Keeper of the Soils	John Q. White
County Jail Keeper of the Waters	John R. Black
County Jail Keeper of the Air	John S. Green
County Jail Keeper of the Fire	John T. White
County Jail Keeper of the Light	John U. Black
County Jail Keeper of the Heat	John V. Green
County Jail Keeper of the Cold	John W. White
County Jail Keeper of the Wind	John X. Black
County Jail Keeper of the Clouds	John Y. Green
County Jail Keeper of the Rain	John Z. White
County Jail Keeper of the Snow	John A. Black
County Jail Keeper of the Hail	John B. Green
County Jail Keeper of the Frost	John C. White
County Jail Keeper of the Ice	John D. Black
County Jail Keeper of the Sleet	John E. Green
County Jail Keeper of the Storms	John F. White
County Jail Keeper of the Winds	John G. Black
County Jail Keeper of the Waves	John H. Green
County Jail Keeper of the Tides	John I. White
County Jail Keeper of the Currents	John J. Black
County Jail Keeper of the Streams	John K. Green
County Jail Keeper of the Rivers	John L. White
County Jail Keeper of the Seas	John M. Black
County Jail Keeper of the Oceans	John N. Green
County Jail Keeper of the Lakes	John O. White
County Jail Keeper of the Ponds	John P. Black
County Jail Keeper of the Fountains	John Q. Green
County Jail Keeper of the Wells	John R. White
County Jail Keeper of the Springs	John S. Black
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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Holmes à Court Has 9.5% of Texaco

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — Robert Holmes à Court, the Australian financier known for his takeover forays, said Friday he had raised his stake in Texaco Inc. to 9.5 percent, the second time this past week the investor has disclosed an increased holding in the troubled oil giant.

In an amended filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington, a group of companies led by Mr. Holmes à Court said it owns 23,056,500 Texaco common shares, including 5,016,200 shares purchased from July 6 to July 8 at prices ranging from \$43.25 to \$45.125 a share.

Mr. Holmes à Court did not specify in the filing why his group increased its stake in Texaco. Previously, the Perth-based investor has said he acquired Texaco stock for

investment purposes. Although he has not expressed interest in acquiring Texaco, he is considered a potential takeover threat.

The latest disclosure came two days after the Holmes à Court group told the SEC it had raised its stake in Texaco to 7.4 percent from 6.4 percent of Texaco's 242.2 million common shares outstanding.

Texaco shares were among the most heavily traded securities Friday on the New York Stock Exchange. The stock price fell 37.5 cents to close at \$44.875.

Texaco said in a statement from its headquarters in White Plains, New York, that it had received a copy of Mr. Holmes à Court's latest SEC filing and had confirmed that it "made no change in the previously stated investment intention of Mr. Holmes à Court."

The financier first disclosed in

May that he held a 6.4 percent stake in Texaco, positioning himself to become a significant figure in the company's multibillion-dollar legal battle with the smaller Pennzoil Co.

In April, Texaco filed for protection from creditors under Chapter 11 of the Federal Bankruptcy Code as part of a strategy to thwart the enforcement of a \$10.35 billion judgment against it won by Pennzoil, which is based in Houston.

The judgment stemmed from Pennzoil's assertion that Texaco wrongfully interfered with a planned merger between Pennzoil and Getty Oil Co., which Texaco subsequently acquired.

In recent years, Mr. Holmes à Court has attempted repeatedly to buy Australia's biggest industrial company, Broken Hill Pty.

MFI, Allied Retailers Units Put Up for Sale by ASDA

Reuters
LONDON — ASDA-MFI Group PLC, which has operations ranging from food retailing to furniture stores, said Friday that it would seek buyers for its MFI and Allied Retailers Ltd. units.

Analysts said any sale could be worth around £700 million (\$1.13 billion). The company also published annual figures showing a 15.4 percent rise in pretax profit to £192 million in the year to May 5, from £166.4 million in the previous year.

ASDA bought MFI Furniture Group PLC in April 1985 for £574 million.

But, as ASDA noted, MFI increased profit by only 0.4 percent in 1986-87 despite an 8.9 percent rise in sales.

The company might use the cash from the MFI sale to make a bid for a regional supermarket chain, with some analysts suggesting William Morrison PLC as a target.

Analysts said Ladbroke Group PLC and Woolworth Holdings PLC could be interested in MFI. However, Ladbroke said later that it was "most unlikely" that it would buy the MFI and Allied units.

Fairchild Announces Restructuring

Reuters
CHANTILLY, Virginia — Fairchild Industries Inc., the financially troubled military contractor, announced a restructuring plan Friday that will emphasize its aerospace and defense electronics businesses.

The program involves an infusion of capital from an investor group headed by George Soros, an expanded divestiture program, the repurchase of some preferred stock and the reduction of senior debt, Fairchild said.

Funds generated by the program may be used to fund acquisitions and to repurchase common stock.

Fairchild has reported relatively small profits or losses in recent quarters. For the first quarter of 1987, it had profit of \$3.3 million on sales of \$140.6 million. It said the restructuring would improve its earnings growth.

Fairchild is the parent company of Fairchild Republic Co., an aircraft builder based in Farmingdale, New York, that faces difficulties because Congress cut funds for production of its T-46A jet trainer.

The parent company said Friday that after the divestitures, the company will consist primarily of space systems, avionics, defense electronics, related aerospace subsystems and aerospace fasteners.

Fairchild said it will raise about \$34 million through the sale of convertible preferred stock and subordinated debt to the investor group formed by Mr. Soros, investment advisor to Quantum Group, which has amassed an 11 percent holding in Fairchild. The company also said Mr. Soros was elected to its board.

Under an agreement in principle with Fairchild, Quantum and the investor group agreed to limit their aggregate holdings to 25 percent of the company's outstanding voting securities for five years.

The agreement also limits sales of any of the group's Fairchild holdings for 18 months.

Under the company's divestiture plans, Fairchild intends to sell its general industry segment, raising up to \$150 million this year.

Fairchild said the repurchase of preferred stock involves buying

back 3,436,037 outstanding shares of \$3.60 redeemable Series A preferred stock.

The company, which has senior debt of \$144 million due 1998, said it intends to prepay \$22.8 million of that debt this month and \$28.7 million in August.

Fairchild said it may negotiate earlier payment of the remaining senior debt and cancel its \$75 million bank revolving credit line.

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Thompsons' Strength Is Family Cohesion

By Peter H. Frank
New York Times Service

DALLAS — In Dallas, a city renowned for wealthy families, the Thompsons, who own the nation's largest convenience store chain, 7-Eleven, does not fit the mold. The Thompsons are apparently one of the few families that made their fortune with no help from oil and gas, although they did later buy a big stake in Citicorp.

The only children of the Southland Corp.'s founder, Joe C. Thompson Sr., the three Thompson brothers, John P., Jere W. and Joe C. Jr., followed closely the steps walked by their father. The three sons graduated from Highland Park High School and the University of Texas at Austin. There, they all studied business administration, joined the same fraternity, Phi Gamma Delta, and were managers of the football team.

After graduating from college, the two older brothers, John, who is 61 years old, and Jere, 55, joined the company immediately. Joe, who is 46, came to the company almost 10 years after he finished school. In January, he bought a local liquor store chain and left the company, reportedly under friendly conditions. John is chairman of the company, Jere is president and chief executive, and Joe remains a director.

John has been described as the bluntest of the brothers and the leader of the family. Jere, the second in command, is more soft-spoken. Joe, known as Jodie, who received an MBA from the Wharton School of Business Administration, has been less intensely involved in Southland.

Described by friends and business associates as

forthright, private and unpretentious, the three brothers, their mother and their families also head one of the largest private companies in Dallas.

Through Thompson Co., the family has interests in a number of private businesses, whose revenues total \$500 million. And according to some of those close to the brothers, the Thompsons have managed to run their holdings without the family arguments that have plagued other wealthy clans.

"They have an incredible ability to get along with each other," said John R. Sloan, the president and chief executive of Thompson Co. "They all participate equally in the family business."

"The quality they seem to all possess is their ability to listen to each other and other people," said Leo E. Linbeck Jr., a Southland director and the chairman and chief executive of Linbeck Construction Corp. in Houston. "They are very industrious, with a good sense of humor."

Assuring that the business stays in the family, even at the cost of taking it private for \$5.1 billion, came as little surprise to some of those who know the Thompson brothers. A sense of tradition and family history has played an important role throughout the years in guiding the three brothers and their company, these acquaintances said.

After their father died in 1961, John became chairman and expanded the 7-Eleven chain from 600 stores to more than 8,200 in the United States today, making it by far the largest chain of convenience stores in the country.

In 1978, the company expanded into another convenience store area with the purchase of the Chief Auto Parts chain of automotive supplies.

UBS Targeting Hill Samuel As Part of Global Strategy

By Thomas Netter
International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — Union Bank of Switzerland has set its sights on a British merchant bank, Hill Samuel Group PLC, as part of a long-term strategy to strengthen its role in the growing global market for financial services, a bank spokesman said Friday.

"For us, it's a strengthening of our position abroad, certainly on the corporate finance side, and probably on the asset management side," said Max Schaefer, assistant vice president of UBS in Zurich.

But he said the talks to acquire Hill Samuel, disclosed on Thursday, were at an early stage, and nothing had been decided yet.

Mr. Schaefer said that Union Bank had begun to expand overseas in the mid-1960s, after breaking a mold that could only be described as "very cautious, a policy to be a purely Swiss bank."

"Now we want to be a Swiss bank with international activities," he said.

Union Bank acquired a prestigious London brokerage house, Phillips & Drew, in 1983.

A takeover of Hill Samuel would

significantly expand Union Bank's position on the London and international markets, and mark a further step in overseas expansion by the Big Three Swiss banks, Union Bank, Credit Suisse and Swiss Bank Corp.

Swiss share markets reacted cautiously to the merger talks. Buyers sent Union Bank stock up by about 15 Swiss francs (about \$10) to 4,690, investment bankers said.

Investment analysts said they were confident that market impact would become apparent in the next few months, if the acquisition succeeded.

The takeover talks were hailed by investment and banking analysts as a positive sign to world markets.

Rolf Knell, analyst at Bank J. Vontobel & Co. in Zurich, said, "It shows to the world that Swiss banks can be aggressive, and it's a pretty good signal to the worldwide investment banking community."

He said that Credit Suisse and Swiss Bank Corp. were already "very strongly" established in the London financial markets, and he did not expect them to try to increase their exposure.

Hanna to Acquire Day International

The Associated Press

CLEVELAND — The Dayton-based Day International Corp. has agreed to be acquired by M. A. Hanna Co. in a tender offer potentially worth nearly \$350 million, the companies said Friday.

Hanna has offered to pay \$48 a share for Day International common stock.

Day's directors recommended that shareholders accept the offer, which is conditional on Hanna's ability to acquire a majority of the 7.2 million common shares. If successful, the remaining shares may also be acquired.

Day International, formerly Dayton Rubber Co., produces rubber and plastic products and will become a Hanna subsidiary. Hanna, formerly Hanna Mining Co., has in recent years diversified its natural resources interests to include polymers and energy.

Friday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time
Via The Associated Press

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PEANUTS

PEANUTS

OFF TO AEROBICS, I SEE..

THAT'S A NICE LITTLE BAG YOU HAVE THERE

I SUPPOSE THAT'S FOR ALL YOUR EXTRA GEAR, HUH?

DOUGHNUTS!

Feldt

DOWN	DOWN	DOWN	DOWN
56 Dostoyevsky's "The —"	66 Chills and fever	78 Concerning reputations?	88 Serum-toting dog
58 Bristlelike parts	67 "The Seventh Veil" star	79 Get wind of	90 Plumbing tool
60 Suli fabric	69 Carpenter's mini	80 Sudan neighbor	91 Chamber group
61 Snarelyyows	70 Silo contents	81 Manacles	92 Essentials
62 Jalopy	73 Soviet seaweed?	82 Bridge goaf	93 Roads scholar
63 Napoleon slept here	75 Gluts	84 Overlay	95 — accompi
64 Scout's rider	77 Having rounded projections	85 Flavor pro- ducer	96 Polo Grounds hero
85 Coward's "To Step —"		86 Aviator Balbo	98 Sextet in "Lit- tle Nellie Kelly"
		87 Saps	
		88 Jampan	

BLONDIE

PETE, WE HAVEN'T SEEN YOU IN YEARS

WHAT ARE YOU UP TO?

I'M UP TO 232 POUNDS. I HAVE YOU EVER TRIED COMPUTER DATING? I'M STILL SINGLE

YES, I SENT THEM MY VITAL STATISTICS

AND...

THE BEST MATCH FOR ME IS A MAN NAMED DAGWOOD IN DALLAS

BEETLE BAILEY

SARGE SURE LOVES SATURDAY-MORNING TV

HE SAYS IT'S HIS FORM OF ESCAPE

WHAT'S HE WATCHING?

G.I. JOES

7-11

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ANDY CAPP

HOW LONG HAS IT BEEN, DEAR?

ALMOST FIFTEEN YEARS—

HOW LONG WAS YOUR ENGAGEMENT, FLO?

IT WAS FIFTEEN YEARS— ENGAGEMENT WAS MORNING AFTER!

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New York: American News Company, Inc.

WIZARD of ID

MIRROR, MIRROR, ON THE WALL WHO IS THE FAIREST OF THEM ALL?

ARE YOU SUPERSTITIOUS?

SORT OF...

BE EXCAVATED THAT YOU ARE LIVING AT SEVEN YEARS OF TWO YEARS

MIRROR...

7-18

REX MORGAN

HOW LONG WILL MY MOM BE HERE IN THE HOSPITAL?

I DON'T KNOW, JOANNE—PERHAPS TEN DAYS!

HOSPITAL UNIT

HOW LONG BEFORE SHE CAN GO BACK TO WORK?

I'D THINK IN TERMS OF FOUR TO FIVE WEEKS!

THEN I WON'T BE ABLE TO GO TO SUMMER CAMP! I'LL HAVE TO STAY HOME AND TAKE CARE OF HER AND GRANDPA!

GARFIELD

BYE-BYE, PUPPY TAT!

THE NEXT PERSON TO TALK BABY TALK TO ME GETS HIS CLOCK CLEANED

WHY, HEHWO WIDDLE PUPPY TAT!

at the Dobbs Ferry convent until her uncles and aunts became concerned that she might be a candidate for tuberculosis, and she was sent to a "Preventorium" in New Jersey; then she and Marie passed some rather drab years with a spinster aunt, lightened by visits to altogether more cheerful relatives and a liberating summer in New Hampshire.

she grew up she came to think of herself, when she thought about being an orphan at all, as one of the "lucky" ones who had emerged unscathed.

It was only in middle life, after she learned that her husband was suffering from cancer, that she had intimations (without initially recognizing them for what they were) that she was going to be forced to re-examine her past; and only after his death that she felt, for the first time, "profoundly orphaned." Her bereavement stirred up the memory of childhood losses, and the long emotional crisis that followed finally forced her to admit just how devastating those losses had been.

The first half of "Orphans" is the product of this self-confrontation. Simpson had begun collecting notes for a book on orphans while her husband was still alive; later she resumed work on it as a form of therapy. But it simply exacerbated her problems—until she reached the point at which she recognized that she was part of the story.

Much of what she recalls of her childhood was, outwardly at least, fairly unremarkable. She stayed

The power of the story lies in the telling, however, and in the singular style with which Simpson recaptures the intensity of childhood, its piercing dramas and frustrations. The secret pleasure, for a convent child, of chewing the celluloid cover of a missile; the sudden terror of losing one's way in a freak snowstorm; the glamour that invested stray memories of her father, and other people's recollections of her mother — one episode after another is brought to life with a sharp immediacy.

Simpson has a wide range of interests (she is a psychotherapist who has also written a notable memoir of John Berryman and his friends, "Poets in Their Youth"), and in the second half of "Orphans" she turns to general themes — to a brief "history of orphanhood" and a consideration of the role played by orphans in autobiography and literature. By no means all the figures she examines were literally motherless and fatherless; they include "psychic orphans" such as Charlie Chaplin, and writers drawn to fantasies of being orphaned, such as Dickens and Mark Twain.

Much of her material is fascinating and her comments are invariably intelligent and to the point. She is excellent on what Romanow doesn't tell you in his "Confessions," for example, on Anna Freud's work with children who survived the Nazi death camps, on Samuel Beckett's gain projection of "the essence of orphanhood" in his 15-minute play "Not I."

"Orphans" is both a moving book and a wise one; it is a story of sadness — the kind of sadness that can kill — and of sadness overcome. And by the time you finish reading it, you understand why the picture on the cover gives as much prominence to Marie as to Eileen. In the end, the two sisters had to go their own ways; the aunt who pried them gently apart when Eileen was 12 knew what she was doing. But by then they had crossed the essential divide and saved each other from the worst wounds that being orphaned can inflict.

John Gross is on the staff of The New York Times.

[illegible][illegible]

Via Agence France Press. Closing prices in local currencies, July 1

[illegible][illegible]

SATURDAYS FORECAST - CHANNEL 5: MONROE, FRANKFURT, PARIS, MADRID
 24-9 (75-45). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 24-17 (75-63).
 Temp. 35-20 (95-68). NEW YORK: Rain. Temp. 31-25 (88-77).
 Temp. 27-20 (81-68). ROME: Fair. Temp. 22-19 (70-70).
 Temp. 27-21 (81-67). BANGKOK: Showers. Temp. 31-25 (88-77).
 Temp. 27-21 (81-67). HONG KONG: Fair. Temp. 33-27 (91-81).
 Temp. 30-23 (86-73). SEOUL: Rain. Temp. 34-21 (93-70).
 Temp. 32-23 (90-77). TOKYO: Foggy. Temp. 31-24 (88-75).

هكذا من الأهل

SPORTS

Hoisting a Dollar Sign, Japan Sails Into 'Peaceful War Among Nations'

By Stewart McBride

Special to the Herald Tribune

PORTO CERVO, Sardinia — Wrapped in blue kimono and flanked by an army of sushi chefs set to carve the raw fish, Masakazu Kobayashi, the billionaire from Nagoya, Japan, brandished a wooden mallet and helped to smash open a 36-gallon (136-liter) barrel of ceremonial sake.

"Kampai!" Kobayashi said, making a toast with the rice wine as he threw an arm around Dennis Conner, the hefty San Diego carpet dealer who became the world's most famous yacht skipper last February when his Stars & Stripes sailed back from Australia with the America's Cup, yachting's oldest and most coveted trophy.

The 48-year-old Kobayashi, aboard his futuristic, \$30-million yacht, had just cruised into Costa Smeralda to survey the performance of the modified, redesigned yacht Australia III that he had bought from Perth millionaire Alan Bond.

He also was on the occasion of the 12-meter world championship to announce Japan's "high tech" on the high seas challenge for the 1991 America's Cup competition, which will be hosted in 1991 by Conner's San Diego Yacht Club.

Before a huge Japanese flag, over which were imposed two dueling yachts crossed like samurai swords, Kobayashi proclaimed, through his interpreter, that "we will win our fighting jiu-jitsu." Kobayashi said another addition to his challenge was that he waited for the translation, then added: "The little guy will always beat the big guy if he uses his brains."

Bengal, indeed, had trounced boating's "big guys" in

the competition off Sardinia, dealing embarrassing defeats to Stars & Stripes and the Kookaburra II from New Zealand, both finalists in last February's America's Cup races.

In Japan, land of the rising yen, the age of checkbook yachting appears to have dawned, too. Backed by the Seibu department stores, the country's largest chain, Kobayashi has budgeted \$50 million for winning the America's Cup for Japan. But, said Sam Amato, the Japanese syndicate director, "We will spend \$500 million if necessary."

Amato was standing aboard BBC Challenge, the second of the two identical luxury cruising yachts he built for Kobayashi. Each is equipped with discotheque, helipad, glass-bottomed Jacuzzi and four-story elevator.

Amato is an affable, 45-year-old sailor and boat builder from Tokyo. A merchant marine by training, he circumnavigated the globe in an engineless, 21-foot (6.4-meter) vessel in 1969. He now is vice president of Sterling Yacht and Shipbuilders, the Japanese company that built not only Kobayashi's two \$30-million cruising yachts but Bond's sumptuous Southern Cross III, which was used as the America's Cup committee boat in Australia.

"For 15 years I have dreamed of a Japanese challenge for the America's Cup," Amato said. Two years ago, in his shipyard, he introduced Bond to Kobayashi and got the ball rolling.

"The Japanese challenge for the America's Cup is a challenge to Western culture," Amato said as he sipped an orange juice and champagne spritzer. "Twelve-meter

Bengal Wins Title, Maybe

United Press International

PORTO CERVO, Sardinia — Bengal, the Japanese yacht given new life when its protest was upheld Thursday, led New Zealand from start to finish Friday in the third race and provisionally won the world 12-meter yachting championship by 40 seconds.

Another protest flag — this one hoisted by New Zealand after rounding the final marker — meant that the winner of the three-week event would be determined in the jury room, possibly Saturday morning.

Bengal had a three-second edge as the yachts crossed the starting line and a lead of 1:57 at the halfway mark over the 23.5-nautical-mile course, raced in light winds of 5 to 10 knots that favored Bengal.

Bengal won a reprieve in the best-of-three competition Thursday when the jury ruled that New Zealand had obstructed Bengal with a tack at the start of the race.

yacht racing is at the top of the international pyramid of sport. We feel like Rocky IV fighting the Russians.

"Our Japanese crew in 1991 will be physically smaller, but they will be well-educated, well-mannered, and mentally disciplined like a computer. We don't want our sailors to have an inferiority complex."

"They will have to compete in all facets of the yachting culture, so they must be handsome, able to dance, able to wear a tuxedo and speak good English. Confidence is

essential in this sport. The boat that leads from the start generally wins."

Kobayashi, who made his fortune by investing profits from his family's aircraft company in real estate, reasons that if Sony and Toyota can compete very successfully in the international electronics and automobile markets, he certainly can take that coveted silver ever from Dennis Conner. But while Conner has been in the America's Cup business for 14 years, Kobayashi, in effect, joined the fray six months ago in Australia when he paid \$7 million to Bond for Australia III and Australia IV.

Both boats were Ben Lexcen-designed descendants of Australia II, the wing-kelved "Wonder from Down Under" that wrested the America's Cup from Newport, Rhode Island, in 1983.

In Sardinia, the Bengal was sailed primarily by Bond's 1987 cup crew. But, Kobayashi said, he is recruiting former sumo wrestlers and Japanese army paratroopers to grind the powerful winds aboard the yacht. "In keeping with Japanese business incentives," he will offer a \$1 million bonus to any Japanese crewman willing to sign on until he wins the cup.

Money, apparently, is no object, as shown, too, by Kobayashi's 500-person bash in the elegant Costa Smeralda Yacht Club, where he spared neither luxury nor raw fish. Sake, cherry blossom cakes, paper-fish kites and lanterns were air freighted in from Tokyo on a private plane; champagne, fresh tuna and abalone were flown in from Paris.

As a further gesture, Kobayashi has invited, free of charge, all of the world's 12-meter yachts, their crews, and the crews' families to "warm-up" for the next America's

Cup by racing in 1989 at his exclusive Bengal Bay Club, a 90-minute jet-helicopter ride southwest of Tokyo. Bengal Bay, a luxury village nestled inside the magnificent national park of Ise Shima, opens next fall; lifetime membership to the club costs an even \$2 million.

The ostentation led some sailing cynics here to maintain that all the fuss could be more easily accomplished by standing under a cold shower and tearing up hundred-dollar bills. But the race for the "gold mug" — a Victorian urn whose silver content is worth less than \$500 — is no longer just a gentlemanly outing dominated by the Vanderbilts. In the last four years the competition has grown into a worldwide, televised sporting event involving national prestige and high finance.

Last year, yachts from the United States, Australia, New Zealand, Britain, France, Italy, and Canada took part in the America's Cup competition. For 1991, the San Diego Yacht Club has received inquiries not only from Japan but Denmark, Sweden, Spain and West Germany, and as well from Middle East and Soviet bloc nations.

Said Henry Racanier, the president of Louis Vuitton, which, with the Yacht Club Costa Smeralda, organized last year's America's Cup challenger series: "With new Pacific sailing powers like Australia, New Zealand, San Diego and now, Japan, it will be very difficult for Europe to bring the America's Cup back to the Atlantic, where it all started."

"The America's Cup has become a peaceful war among nations," said Bruno Trouble, the three-time cup skipper for France, who was fighting with his kimono. "The Japanese are only the newest samurai on the battlefield."

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Thursday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.
Chicago	69	53	.565
New York	59	63	.483
California	58	64	.475
Seattle	57	65	.466
Minnesota	56	66	.457
Los Angeles	55	67	.448
San Francisco	54	68	.439
Philadelphia	53	69	.430
San Diego	52	70	.421
St. Louis	51	71	.412
Atlanta	50	72	.403
Washington	49	73	.394
Colorado	48	74	.385
Arizona	47	75	.376
San Jose	46	76	.367
Los Angeles	45	77	.358
San Francisco	44	78	.349
San Diego	43	79	.340
St. Louis	42	80	.331
Atlanta	41	81	.322
Washington	40	82	.313
Colorado	39	83	.304
Arizona	38	84	.295
San Jose	37	85	.286
Los Angeles	36	86	.277
San Francisco	35	87	.268
San Diego	34	88	.259
St. Louis	33	89	.250
Atlanta	32	90	.241
Washington	31	91	.232
Colorado	30	92	.223
Arizona	29	93	.214
San Jose	28	94	.205
Los Angeles	27	95	.196
San Francisco	26	96	.187
San Diego	25	97	.178
St. Louis	24	98	.169
Atlanta	23	99	.160
Washington	22	100	.151
Colorado	21	101	.142
Arizona	20	102	.133
San Jose	19	103	.124
Los Angeles	18	104	.115
San Francisco	17	105	.106
San Diego	16	106	.100
St. Louis	15	107	.094
Atlanta	14	108	.088
Washington	13	109	.082
Colorado	12	110	.076
Arizona	11	111	.070
San Jose	10	112	.064
Los Angeles	9	113	.058
San Francisco	8	114	.052
San Diego	7	115	.046
St. Louis	6	116	.040
Atlanta	5	117	.034
Washington	4	118	.028
Colorado	3	119	.022
Arizona	2	120	.016
San Jose	1	121	.010
Los Angeles	0	122	.000

Major League Leaders

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.
Seattle	57	65	.466
Minnesota	56	66	.457
Los Angeles	55	67	.448
San Francisco	54	68	.439
Philadelphia	53	69	.430
San Diego	52	70	.421
St. Louis	51	71	.412
Atlanta	50	72	.403
Washington	49	73	.394
Colorado	48	74	.385
Arizona	47	75	.376
San Jose	46	76	.367
Los Angeles	45	77	.358
San Francisco	44	78	.349
San Diego	43	79	.340
St. Louis	42	80	.331
Atlanta	41	81	.322
Washington	40	82	.313
Colorado	39	83	.304
Arizona	38	84	.295
San Jose	37	85	.286
Los Angeles	36	86	.277
San Francisco	35	87	.268
San Diego	34	88	.259
St. Louis	33	89	.250
Atlanta	32	90	.241
Washington	31	91	.232
Colorado	30	92	.223
Arizona	29	93	.214
San Jose	28	94	.205
Los Angeles	27	95	.196
San Francisco	26	96	.187
San Diego	25	97	.178
St. Louis	24	98	.169
Atlanta	23	99	.160
Washington	22	100	.151
Colorado	21	101	.142
Arizona	20	102	.133
San Jose	19	103	.124
Los Angeles	18	104	.115
San Francisco	17	105	.106
San Diego	16	106	.100
St. Louis	15	107	.094
Atlanta	14	108	.088
Washington	13	109	.082
Colorado	12	110	.076
Arizona	11	111	.070
San Jose	10	112	.064
Los Angeles	9	113	.058
San Francisco	8	114	.052
San Diego	7	115	.046
St. Louis	6	116	.040
Atlanta	5	117	.034
Washington	4	118	.028
Colorado	3	119	.022
Arizona	2	120	.016
San Jose	1	121	.010
Los Angeles	0	122	.000

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.
Seattle	57	65	.466
Minnesota	56	66	.457
Los Angeles	55	67	.448
San Francisco	54	68	.439
Philadelphia	53	69	.430
San Diego	52	70	.421
St. Louis	51	71	.412
Atlanta	50	72	.403
Washington	49	73	.394
Colorado	48	74	.385
Arizona	47	75	.376
San Jose	46	76	.367
Los Angeles	45	77	.358
San Francisco	44	78	.349
San Diego	43	79	.340
St. Louis	42	80	.331
Atlanta	41	81	.322
Washington	40	82	.313
Colorado	39	83	.304
Arizona	38	84	.295
San Jose	37	85	.286
Los Angeles	36	86	.277
San Francisco	35	87	.268
San Diego	34	88	.259
St. Louis	33	89	.250
Atlanta	32	90	.241
Washington	31	91	.232
Colorado	30	92	.223
Arizona	29	93	.214
San Jose	28	94	.205
Los Angeles	27	95	.196
San Francisco	26	96	.187
San Diego	25	97	.178
St. Louis	24	98	.169
Atlanta	23	99	.160
Washington	22	100	.151
Colorado	21	101	.142
Arizona	20	102	.133
San Jose	19	103	.124
Los Angeles	18	104	.115
San Francisco	17	105	.106
San Diego	16	106	.100
St. Louis	15	107	.094
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St. Louis	6	116	.040
Atlanta	5	117	.034
Washington	4	118	.028
Colorado	3	119	.022
Arizona	2	120	.016
San Jose	1	121	.010
Los Angeles	0	122	.000



The Astros' Bill Doran, having dodged the tag, danced home after stealing second in the fifth inning, continuing on when the Mets' catcher, Gary Carter, threw into the outfield.

Saberhagen, Fernandez Lead Pitchers Selected for AL, NL All-Star Teams

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Bret Saberhagen of Kansas City, coming back royally from a season of injury and frustration, will lead the nine-man pitching staff chosen Thursday for the American League All-Star team.

Manager John McNamara, of the Boston Red Sox, chose to go with a nine-man staff that did not include Rick Rhoden, who leads the first-place New York Yankees with an 11-5 record after 13 seasons in the National League. For starters, McNamara will go with Saberhagen, whose 14-3 record is the best in the major leagues. Bruce Hurst of the Red Sox; Jack Morris of the Detroit Tigers; Mark Langston of the Seattle Mariners; and Mike Witt of the California Angels.

For relief, McNamara's choices were Dave Righetti of the Yankees, Dan Plesac of the Milwaukee Brewers, Tom Henke of the Toronto Blue Jays and Jay Howell of the Oakland Athletics.

Sid Fernandez, who leads the New York Mets in victories with nine, was part of an eight-man staff selected by his own manager, Dave Johnson, who will lead the National League team. As his other starting pitchers, Johnson chose Rick Sutcliffe of the Chicago Cubs, the

NL's top winner with 11; Mike Scott of the Houston Astros; Orel Hersheiser of the Los Angeles Dodgers and Rick Rensche of the Pittsburgh Pirates. The relief pitchers will be Lee Smith of the Cubs, John Franco of the Cincinnati Reds and Steve Bedrosian of the Philadelphia Phillies.

In naming backups for the eight starting players who were elected by vote of the fans, Johnson picked only one of his Mets, Keith Hernandez, the first baseman and team captain. The other reserves will be Orel Virgil of Atlanta and Bo Diaz of Cincinnati, catcher; Juan Samuel of Philadelphia, second base; Hubie Brooks of Montreal, shortstop; and Tim Lincecum of the Expos at third.

The six backup outfielders will be Pedro Guerrero of Los Angeles, Tony Gwynn of San Diego, Jeffrey Leonard of San Francisco, Willie McGee of St. Louis, Dale Murphy of Atlanta and Tim Lincecum of Montreal. McNamara's band of American League reserves was headed by George Brett of Kansas City, who will back up Wade Boggs of Boston at third base. This will be Brett's 12th consecutive All-Star Game, making him the senior member on both squads. Brett's previous 11 selections were by fan vote.

Mark McGwire, the Oakland

home who leads the majors with 31 homers, and Pat Taber of Cleveland will be reserves at first base. Lou Whitaker of Detroit will be the backup at second and Alan Trammell of Detroit and Tony Fernandez of Toronto will fill in at shortstop.

Kirby Puckett of Minnesota, Larry Parrish of Texas, Harold Baines of the Chicago White Sox and Dwight Evans of Boston will be the backup outfielders. Matt Nokes of Detroit, another rookie, will be the reserve catcher.

Every team must have at least one representative on the All-Star squads. It also was the first time in six years that Fernando Valenzuela of the Dodgers did not make the team and the first miss in four years for Dwight Gooden of the Mets. Valenzuela is 7-7 with a 4.15 earned-run average; Gooden, 5-2, 2.90, missed the first six weeks of the season undergoing drug rehabilitation.

Among the other prominent

absentees were Houston reliever Dave

Smith, with 15 saves and a 0.52 ERA,

and Boston's Roger Clemens, last

year's most valuable player. Clemens

has a \$300,000 bonus clause in his

contract, but is 7-6 with a 3.64 ERA

and two poor starts recently likely

cost him a spot. (NYT, AP)

With 4 Runs in 10th, Cardinals Beat Giants to Win 8th Straight

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ST. LOUIS — The St. Louis Cardinals scored four runs in the bottom of the 10th inning Thursday night as they beat the San Francisco Giants, 7-6, and continued to pull away from the rest of the teams in the National League East.

The Cardinals extended their winning streak to eight — their longest since 12 straight in 1982 — and now lead the second-place Chicago Cubs by 9½ games.

But Thursday night's game "was crazy," said the Cardinals' Willie McGee. "Sometimes it seems like we have to be challenged and put in a bad spot before we come back."

The rally began with three walks that loaded the bases before McGee hit a two-run double, followed by run-scoring singles from Tony Pena and Joe Oquendo.

"We gave it to them, that's what happened," said the Giants' manager, Roger Craig. "If you have a three-run lead, the only thing you've got to do is throw strikes. If they hit it out of the park, O.K. But don't walk guys."

The Cardinals had tied the score at 3 on John Morris's two-run homer in the seventh. Then the Giants scored three times in the top of the 10th on an RBI grounder by Chris Speier and a two-run single by Jeffrey Leonard.

But relief pitcher Joe Price walked Orel Smith. Scott Garrelis relieved and walked Terry Pendleton and Jack Clark, loading the bases. McGee doubled with one out before Mike LaCoss struck out pinch-hitter Vince Coleman. Morris was intentionally walked to reload the bases, but Pena's infield hit got the tying run home and Oquendo's opposite-field single, with two out, won the game.

Chili Davis had given the Giants a 2-1 lead in the sixth with his 14th home run this year, and his second in two days since being hospitalized because of abdominal pain. Davis also singled in a run in the seventh.

Atlanta's Mike 3: In Houston, Bill Doran's homer with two out in the bottom of the ninth beat New York, with his team's second earned run in its last 27½ innings.

Houston starter Jim Deshaies took a four-hitter and a 3-1 lead into the ninth, but left after Tim Lincecum led off with a single. The Mets then loaded the bases against reliever Dave Smith and tied on Kevin Reynolds' RBI force out and Howard Johnson's run-scoring single with two out.

Braves 11, Phillies 6: In Atlanta,

Breaking Ground for New Globe

g Ground for New Globe

The U. S. Senate has a new wine policy. It didn't come out of the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee, but from an equally formidable group, the leaders of the Senate. The chairman, Robert Taft, finally voted out in time (thirty minutes expiring) for the first time, after being to be presented to Senator Robert Taft and his wife Ruth at their 75th wedding anniversary dinner given by 90 or so senators and wives at the Library of Congress. Senators Robert Taft and New Rochelle sat together at one of 10 place settings (about 50 places) of plates, cups, saucers and bowls that should have been there before the 1918 celebration. "Before we've been talking about choosing a Senate champagne pattern for 25 years," said Sen. (Mrs. Lloyd) Long. Two third years ago to get a consensus. But the women couldn't agree, or they'd forget what had been done so far. There would go by, another group would be interested. About five years ago we took it up again." The price wasn't firm, but Davis Mendenhall, head of Senate stationery supplies, puts on \$140 to \$160 per place setting. The price was set at \$140 per place, cup and saucer and soup tureen. How many Senate wives will feel they can't invite anyone to dinner without having the state china has never to be determined.

Wanamaker's reconstructed Globe has to co-exist not only with the National Theatre three quarters of a mile away but also with a Royal Shakespeare Company currently operating in six theaters in Stratford-on-Avon and London.

The theater is to be constructed of heavy oak, so slow burning as to be safe. In addition, there will be an adjacent reconstruction of Inigo Jones's indoor, intimate Cockpit Theatre, seating 450. Wanamaker, who would like to open with "Henry V," envisages the Globe will house four productions a year from May to September, some performances, as in Shakespeare's day, will start at 2.

"I see no conflict of interest with the RSC," Wanamaker said. "But the big advantage we have over the two national companies is that we shall not have to bear the huge costs that come from sustaining a large repertory with expensive changeovers of productions."

Michael Billington, drama critic for the Guardian, wrote this article for The New York Times.

In a dramatic scene worthy of the best "Dynasty" episode, the estranged husband of Joanne Collins said a gun battle would erupt if he was asked to evict him from the Los Angeles home they once shared. Peter Holm, a longtime Swedish rock star embroiled in a bitter divorce with Collins, said: "Anybody who tries to force entry here will be shot. There's going to be a battle here." Collins and Holm have been in court several times in the last six months over use of the home.

□

Johnny Carson, on a honeymoon day in Louisiana, joked that his wife, Joanne, was "just being practical." "I've found the right girl, I guess. I hope so anyway," Carson, 61, told reporters as he left for Nice, France, with his 35-year-old bride, Alexis Maas. The host of NBC's Tonight Show was married

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

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